JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,906—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VISITORS TO
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	6990	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M. L. SORRACO	7710	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,146	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,185	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway their Families employés, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE Fire and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learnt on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, issued for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSION collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 12th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

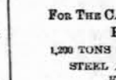
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchatoau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE
FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

SARDAR OOMER JUMAIL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!
THE WHISKY OF THE DAY.
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Pub., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay., &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morinas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent, for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel, Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WHISKIES.
REDUCED PRICES.
THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Special Cash Rates Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in Age and Quality	27	0	24	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a Genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36	8	32	8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	29	0	26	0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old Thoroughly Pipe Spirit.	29	0	26	0
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	28	0	25	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	26	8	23	8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

GUN METAL GOODS.
PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

COCOAS
DR. TIBBLE'S VI-COCOA.
Prepared from
COCOA, KOLA
MALT & HOPS
Embodying Substances of marvellous dietic value. Per small tin, Re. 0-13. Per large tin, Rs. 1-6.
EPPS' PREPARED COCOA.
This preparation contains Cocoa combined with Loaf Sugar and West India Arrowroot. By this admixture the highly nutritious Butter or Oil contained in the natural Cocoa is made soluble or mixible and easy of digestion. Per 1 lb. tin, Re. 1-4.

THE BEST TONIC WINE
ST. RAPHAEL WINE
is superior to the numerous "TONIC WINES" on the market, on account of its pleasant vinous flavour and its rich strengthening qualities. It is THE Wine which is universally recommended by the Medical Profession throughout India.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Dozen, Rs. 23-12.
(TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.)

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 850 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND KARACHEE.

137725

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS on SATURDAY, the 7th April, and a RETURN EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE LONAULI for Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1900 as under:—

ON SATURDAY.			ON TUESDAY.		
Bombay Victoria Terminus		D. 15 25	Lonauli	D.	7 15
Neral		A. 16 39	Khandala	A.	7 24
Do.		D. 16 44	Do.	D.	7 27
Khandala		A. 18 16	Neral	A.	8 52
Do.		D. 18 19	Do.	D.	8 55
Lonauli		A. 19 36	V. T. Bombay	A.	10 10

Passengers and luggage will be booked at Ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should Register their Seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The Ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on that date will probably be full and inconvenience would be avoided if these Special Trains are availed of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 5th of April, 1900.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PURSUANT to a direction of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Trusts of the Will, dated 21st October, 1848, of JOHN CHENOWETH deceased and in an action Stannagar, Mozzo 1898 C. No. 1895.

Whereas the abovenamed John Chenoweth of the City of Canterbury in the County of Kent, England, died on the 6th July, 1851, having by his said Will which was proved on the 26th October 1851 in the Principal Probate Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice by the Executors therein named devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate not therein before specifically divised and bequeathed upon Trust in the events which have happened for all and every the lawful Grandchild or Grandchildren of his late Brothers, Edward Chenoweth and William Chenoweth respectively deceased who should be living at the date of the decease of the said survivor of the Testator's wife and children in equal parts, shares, and proportions per capita and not per stirpes as tenants in common.

And Whereas Jane Donnelly Chenoweth the survivor of the Testator's wife and children died on the 11th February 1896.

And Whereas the said William Chenoweth, the brother of the Testator is believed to have left England for the East Indies between the years 1825 and 1835 and has not since been heard of.

Now all persons CLAIMING to be GRANDCHILDREN of the said WILLIAM CHENOWETH or the legal personal representatives of such of them as have died on or since the said 11th February, 1896, are by their Solicitors on or before the 24th October, 1900, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from participation in the estate of the said Testator, Tuesday the 30 day of October, 1900, at 12 of the clock noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH,
Master of the Supreme Court.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
30 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. Solicitors.
Dated this 14th day of March 1900.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

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Opposite Bombay Club

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS IN CITY which have been Condemned for Demolition.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 7th April, 1900, at 3 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of the undermentioned buildings, viz:—

Lot No. 1.—House No. 29, Shroff Street, Colaba (to the west of house No. 31-46, Borah Bazaar Street).
Do do 2 do do 30-36, Gun Carriage Strast, Colaba.
Do do 3 do do 41-43, Second Marine Street Dhobitalav.
Do do 4 do do 21 Tadiwady, Khaswady.
Do do 5 do do (to the south of house No. 55 (2) Foras Road, Tardeo.
Do do 6 do do 2 (to the south east corner of the above Foras Road, Tardeo
Do do 7 do do 241 263 Duncan Road.
Do do 8 do do 252 Innaswada Road, near the Jail.
Do do 9 do do 3 4 Memonwada Road, Umerkhady.

The sale will begin from Lot No. 1. Small Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 22-8.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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SOLE AGENT REQUIRED by one of the largest Machine Belting, and Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers, and General Mill Furnishers. Only the highest class firms need address "BELTING" care of Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall Street, London, England.

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AUCTION SALE of Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent's Valuable Furniture, best Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

VATCHA BROS.' CYCLE FACTORY, known as Bombay Cycle Works, etc., is the first and foremost for repairing, enamelling and nickelmaking cycles. Meadows Street, Girgaum, Byculla.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN APPLES JUST ARRIVED.—Rs. 13 per case or Rs. 112 per dozen. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Ice Factory, Ballard Pier.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Fazulbhai Jan Mahomed's Valuable Furniture, Carriages, etc., at Beach Road, Bandora, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 8th inst.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1590, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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Apart from the fact that the Ninth Edition is the best work of reference in the world, and from the fact that it will be made still better by the addition of the Supplement, the circumstances that the present offer is an extraordinary bargain has no doubt played a large part in calling forth the stream of orders which are being received at THE TIMES' Office.

It may seem a waste of space to say much about the advantageous nature of the offer, about the bargain as distinguished from the merits of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA itself, when the latter topic suggests so many interesting thoughts, and leads to the consideration of so many delightful passages in the book. But it is, after all, the bargain that is at once a novelty and a matter of the hour. The book was a great book ten years ago, when the Ninth Edition was first completed and it would be as great a work if it were sold for £37 to-morrow. For more than a hundred and twenty years, the public have been accustomed to think of it as an authoritative book. The bargain, however, has not yet made itself known to everybody. Only the other day a second-hand copy of the Ninth Edition was sold at auction in England for £21, more than the price of THE TIMES Reprint in half morocco binding.

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions*) *qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our table for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chest, headaches, congestion or brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness, which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

3, CHURCH GATE STREET. FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent., per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, at present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent, per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum on monthly balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yoschama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBA

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,

OF

ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Rose Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 196, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 39 copies of the work were printed only for the Leyden Houses of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parch-emitlike paper, folio size. Superbly bound. Inclosed in a beautiful box with a key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Frontier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their houses will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The pair including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an ASSISTANT MASTER'S PLACE, now vacant in the High School Department of the Institution, Candidates must have passed (1) the B. A. Examination in Natural Science, or (2) the B. Sc. Examination in Physical Geography, or (3) the second examination in Agriculture, or (4) the Diploma Examination in Agriculture.

WANTED, also (1) a WRITING MASTER (one who has passed the Matriculation or the School Final Examination and can write a good hand) or undergraduate will be preferred, and 2) an experienced Assistant Master for the Middle School, a GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE will be preferred.

Apply, stating salary required and with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGING TRUSTEE, BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY TARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, at Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

MAUD MURPHY, Spinster, late a plague nurse, Belgaum.

JOSEPH ROMEO VIVEIROS, late Pensioned Preventive Officer, H. M.'s Customs, Bombay.

THOMAS HENRY JONES, late Works Manager of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.

ARTHUR LEARMOUTH McKENZIE, late of Mombasse, British East Africa Protectorate.

FURDOONJI DADABHOY GUZDAR, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

JOHN UNSELEY SHERLOCK, late a Lieutenant in H M.'s, 17th Bombay Infantry.

GEORGE LLEWELLYN BENWELL, late Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Karachi.

WILLIAM HENRY HARDINGE, Lieutenant, late Inspector of Army Schools, Poona.

MOSES WALTER HOOKER, late Foreman, Carriage Department, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Parel.

All persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to send in their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned for settlement.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of the advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 31st March, 1900.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીવ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા પ્રેસ કમ્પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April, 1900, at 3 P. M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Mr. Lukhmidas Waljee in place of Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas, deceased.

4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hurjeovan Soonderjee as an auditor in place of Mr. Tribhovundas Vendas resigned.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1899-1900 and to fix their remuneration.

6th. To transact such other business as may be brough forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની મુંબ,
i.e., MOOLEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 23rd March to 7th April, 1900, both days inclusive.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Lebert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by having the fatal effect of stricture and other equally dire diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found quite unfailing, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often the consequence of secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it was been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In contracting, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp affixed to every genuine package by His Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which none can be genuine.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS. BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS. BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

A BOON TO MEN.

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local appliances. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in medical Science. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge to any address. Apply to Dr. NORTON, 69 and 70, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 4 bon. }	Rs. 1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	6 p.c.	80
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£22 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	98,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£171
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	5321 2xd
Kaptl Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	600	Nil	
Alliance Co.	1,500	1,100	all	9 per ct.	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	22
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ltd.	—	1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	971	60	all	3 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ltd.	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay Unified	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	400
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dvdRs.8.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1775
China Mills Co. Ltd.	860	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.3	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.2.	575
Colaba Spinning & Weaving Co.	6,000	100	90	9 pr. ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	—	25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	—	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	—	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	675
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	235
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Dhamptee	2,100	500	500	Nil	324
Framjee Petit Jindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Howard and Buloughs	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	60	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	330
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	404
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	dvdRs 20	235
Jamshedjee Nasserwanjee Tata	600	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jehangir Balloo	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	158xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	130xx
Jubilee Mills	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	695
Khanjaman Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills	1,218	500	—	dvdRs32	57
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvdRs.5	105
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	30
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	5 dvd 60	1695
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,000	—	—	—	—
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Managon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	3737
Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Mills	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1430
Mysore S & M. Co., Ltd.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	1,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvu Nil	10
Presidency Mills (Ltd.)	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs30	583
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	Nil	700pl 35	
Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1801
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dvRs 124	745
Sun Mills, Ltd.	1,200	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs24	535
Sea Moon and Allanoo	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	—	50
Union Mills Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishanker Lukmidas Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	235
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	400	50	all	dvdRs	2
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay	500	50	50	12	35
Badhara Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,400xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,619xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	11,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	900	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	5 pr ct	291
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	531
Empire of India Life Ins. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	600	25	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	—	xx4
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500	—	1030	xx4
Thacker & Co.,	1,500	100	dvd Rs 8		158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	16 1-2xd

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	72
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger Lily Spinning & Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72
Bronch City Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	dvd Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
Englis, Native and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	600
Francis	200	500	500	dvd Rs40	501
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Cotton Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Bahiya Press Co., Ld.	200	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475xd
Mahmadbhai Cotton Co. Ld.	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 6	42½
Munmar Mills	1250	400	400	dvd Rs20	347½
New Beraz	2000	250	all	dvd Rs60	130
New Indian	500	500	500	dvd Rs24	445
Prince of Wales	99	125	125	dv Rs12½	127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	20	165
Sassoon	300	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	30	340xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Surat City	200	250	250	Nil.	1725
Swadeshi Co. Ld.	37	200	all	1	225
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	900

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1
Napoleons	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-1
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 62-12 rdy, 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-62
Bar Gold, English	" 23-15-0
Bar Gold, Australian	" 24-4
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
Bar Portia	" 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced 95-14
Municipal per cent, Debenture Loans 115
New Bronch Loan 5 per cent, 1872 .....
City of Paris Loan .....
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 98½

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water 4-38m., 6-9s. Low water, 10-29m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Evening Party to the Honourable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mrs. Moses, "Westfield," 9-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 6-8m., 7-29s. Low water, 0-51m., 0-2s.

CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, and back.

BAI MOOLBAI DISPENSARY.—Out-patients treated in the Bai Moolbai Charitable Dispensary for the last month were:—Women 874, children 607—total 1,481. The daily average was 48.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—A lecture will be delivered this evening, at 5-30 p.m., in the Reading Hall of the Institute by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawalla, L.C.E., on "Reconciliation between Religion and Science." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

ALLEGED BREACH OF BUILDING BYE-LAWS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Maganlal Chunilal appeared to answer a charge of non-compliance with a notice given under Section 353 of the Municipal Act, requiring him to bring down his newly-built premises to the height allowed by the regulations. Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. N. N. Katrak, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The defendant's contention was that his action did not amount to a breach of the bye-laws as alleged by the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—The 8th anniversary of this Union will be celebrated, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, from to-day, as under:—(1) Saturday, 7th April, at 6 p.m., Mr. Motilal T. Dalal will address on "Mother India and her Modern Religious Movements," when Mr. S. D. Khote will preside. (2) Sunday, the 8th April, at 7 p.m. Shashtri Narhari Sharma will address on "Our Social Problems and their bearings with our Dharma Shastras," when Rao Bahadoor Damodardas Govardhandas Sookhadwala, J. P., will preside. (3) Monday April 9th, at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Moro Prabhaker Khare will give an entertainment of Hari Kirtan. The meetings are open to all.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Victoria Street Police Head, regarding the death of Hydershah Mullungshan, aged seven years. The deceased was the son of a mendicant and resided with his parents in the above street. On Thursday afternoon deceased and his brother went into the town to beg, and about 6-30 p.m. they went up a staircase on the first story of a house in Bapoo Khote Street. They begged at several rooms, and were going downstairs again, when deceased's foot slipped and he fell and rolledto the bottom, and deceased was found on the floor with head was carried to his house in an unconscious state. He died about an hour afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED MURDER AT COLABA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Dhakoo alias Gowroo Mookand, a coppersmith with the murder of Hinda Yamma, a married Neeres, at Nizampoor, a village in the district of Colaba. It appeared from the inquiries made by the police that the deceased, who was the wife of the accused, was murdered some time in the month of July, 1898, and was found buried in her own house. The accused had up till now succeeded in evading the police, and in consequence of certain information received from Colaba, the Bombay police arrested him near Khadak, on Thursday. The accused was ordered to be sent over to Colaba in charge of the police.

KEEPING A BOARDING HOUSE WITHOUT LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Portley charged Khudabux Behram, an Irani shop-keeper, in Green Street, with keeping an eating-house without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, stated that a report had been made to the Commissioner against his client with regard to his shop, and while it was under consideration the accused went in his absence. The reply received from the Commissioner to this letter was by mistake sent to another Irani of the same name having his place of business in the Church Gate Street, and consequently the accused only came to know yesterday that his license had been cancelled. The accused was discharged.

DISHONEST MILL EMPLOYES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shivram Rama and Bhagoo Rama, before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing a quantity of brass fittings, of the value of Rs. 3, belonging to the Great Eastern Mill, Rajaba Fooma, a Marwaree, was also charged with receiving stolen property. The first two accused were employed in the Great Eastern Mill, at Chinchpoogly. They had been in the habit of stealing brass fittings from the mill premises and selling them to the third accused. On Wednesday last, the police arrested the marwaree while disposing of the property to a shopkeeper, at Null Bazaar. The marwaree made a statement, which led to the arrest of the first two accused. The magistrate sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The marwaree was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer fourteen days' hard labour.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted one Siddick Adam, an old offender, on a charge of stealing a quantity of weaving apparel, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Abdul Ali Sultan Ali who resides at Dongree. On Sunday morning last complainant locked up his room and went out to attend to his work. He returned home about three o'clock in the afternoon and found the lock had disappeared and the door fastened from the inside. He secured the door from the outside with another lock and then went and brought a police sepoy. The door was pushed open and on entering the room they found the thief concealed behind the door. The accused was put under arrest. On an examination of the room a box was found broken open and a bundle containing wearing apparel lay under a cot. An iron jemmy was also found near the box. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY).

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE CONSTABLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHUSHAL GOVAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moncardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, in January last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The accused was charged as above, in that while the complainant, police constable Ramchanan Hardeo, was discharging his duty of keeping the peace in the streets by endeavouring to quiet the accused, who was drunk and used abusive language, and threatened to assault one Hargovan Pershotam, the accused struck Ramchanan on the forehead with a thick piece of wood, fracturing the bone of his forehead, and causing him to be unfit for duty for over four months. It appeared that, on the night of the 29th August last, the accused, who was a tenant of Hargovan Purshotam, went to the provision shop of the latter and used abusive language. He seemed also to have tried to assault him, and to have knocked down a basket of onions in the shop and other goods exposed for sale. The shop boys sent for the police to the police station, and the complainant was sent by the officer in charge to do what he could to quell the disturbance, the officer saying he would follow after he had put on his uniform. When complainant came to the place where accused was, he told him to beg quiet and wait for the officer to come. Accused continued to be abusive, and began to walk away, when the complainant tried to stop him, whereupon accused struck him in the forehead with the thick piece of wood which he had in his hand, and then ran away. He was pursued and captured. The complainant's injuries were of a severe character; the bone of the forehead was fractured; and the wound was very long in healing; and two pieces of bone had sloughed out of the wound. The accused denied his guilt; but it was difficult, said the Sessions Judge, to get any reasonable or coherent story from him as to the events of the night in question. His story seemed to be that, in the evening, he was returning home after selling some betel leaves and was about to shop of one who bought two seers of rice; that the officer in charge of the station then arrested him on a charge of striking the complainant, but let him go, telling him to attend at the chief constable's office next day; that Hargovan had lent him Rs. 3 and that was owing, and on his saying he could not pay, locked up the room he was occupying and drove him out of the town; and that, in the meantime, Hargovan and the police concocted the evidence against him, for when he went to the chief constable's office next day, he was detained there in custody. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous inprisonment for three years. Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the cases in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, charged Jalal-oodin Hoseini and Aga Mohomed Kazum Shirazi, proprietor and editor respectively of a Persian newspaper, called "Habiool Mateen," published at Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Turner, solicitor, defended the accused. The information stated that about the 4th of February last he received from the Consul-General for Persia an official communication drawing his attention to various aspersions on his character and position published in the issue of the "Habiool Mateen" of the 20th January, 1900, and calling upon him to vindicate his character within one month or resign. The article in question was calculated to lower his character and credit in the estimation of others and to cause him to be looked upon as a man of dishonourable and disgraceful character. On the application of Mr. Turner, the case was adjourned till the 24th instant, as the first accused could not come down to Bombay, he being supposed to give evidence at Purnea.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 23RD MARCH

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China, Captain T. S. Angus, with English mails of 23rd March, arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning. During the voyage, shortly after leaving Aden, the steamer spoke a *Dhow*, which signalled for assistance. The steamer slackened the speed and asked what was wanted, the dhow asked for some water which was supplied, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Balderston 2nd Lt W A
Bailey 2nd Lt W B
Bates Mr W
Berriff Miss
Bennett 2nd Lt E S
Bisco 2nd Lt H P
Boulton 2nd Lt H S N J
Brackenbury Mrs and Miss
Carsley 2nd Lt E
Casalet Mr A G
Chambers 2nd Lt P K
Churchill Miss
Cochran 2nd Lt A C P
Creagh Lt
Davis 2nd Lt G E P
Egerton 2nd Lt J B
Faris 2nd Lt F G
Fraser 2nd Lt A J
Furnell 2nd Lt G O M
Gascoigne Mr Mrs 3 children and 2 infts
Gibbons Mr E
Gilmore Miss
Gordon 2nd Lt J H
Greenaway 2nd Lt H
Gwyer 2nd Lt E S
Home 2nd Lt W E
Howell 2nd Lt R H
Hoyes Miss
James Mr A
James Mr R
Keighley 2nd Lt H W S
Kemsley 2nd Lt E H
Langley Mr R D
Lane 2nd Lt J F H
Light, Col and Mrs child and 2 infants
Lovett Miss
Marjoribanks 2nd Lt A
Maxwell 2nd Lt P S
May 2nd Lt J L
Medley Miss
Moore Mr and Mrs
Murphy 2nd Lt J L
Murray Mr G W
Newell Dr A G
Oliver 2nd Lt D R
Owen Dr C A Mrs and child
Pereira Mr D F
Perrie Capt and Mrs
Pike 2nd Lt G D
Parsons Mr Mrs and child
Peacock Mr
Peyton Capt A G, Mrs and infants
Pickering Mr
Prescott 2nd Lt C W
Rae 2nd Lt M S
Reed 2nd Lt H R B
Rose Mr H J
Rowan Maj H D and Mrs
Russell 2nd Lt Miss
Sanders 2nd Lt G P
Scott 2nd Lt A E S
Scott 2nd Lt A D W
Sheaston 2nd Lt A R
Smith Mrs and Miss
Street 2nd Lt H
Sturgis 2nd Lt H R
Thomas Mr
Turner Mrs
Wall Miss
Walker Mrs and infant
White Lt G E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong Capt
Atkins Miss M
Bennett Mr T J
Chaplin Capt
Campbell Lt W H B
Carnac Major Rivett
Castleman Miss
Colomb Major
Colquhoun Capt
Cox Mr and Mrs
Dodington Mrs Intt and Miss
Downe Mr C P
Elston Miss A
Elamil Capt
Forth Capt C F
Frazer Dr D
French Mr W C and Miss
Gadet Mr, Mrs and infant
Gomery Miss
Graham Mr R D
Griffin Capt C P
Hartley Mr
Hamilton Mr, Mrs and infant
Haunaford Mr
Honnaean Miss
Jameson 2nd Lt R
Kemball Capt
Linoney Miss
Manleson Mr F
Marshall Mr F G
Newnham Miss
Osborne Rev D
Ramsey Lt Col and Mrs
Reed Capt C C
Ryan Hon C M and Mrs
San Mr
Selvester Mr C J
Stevenson Mr and Mrs
Tansey Miss
Trevor Miss
Wahiduddin Mrs
Wallace Mr J
Wingate Sir A and Lady
Wood Mr R B

FROM GI

WORTH NOTICING

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,

2 3/4 per cent. Consols	£101 11 16—7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£111
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	294 3-8 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 4-2 unchanged
" New York	59 7-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'20 1-2 —1-2
" New York	4'86 1-2 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 5-8 " unchanged
" Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 " unchanged

Withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000, for South America. Extra Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 470,000; Bombay, Rs. 20,000; Madras Rs. 10,000; at 1s. 3 31-32d. each.

The Bank of Englands reserve is 42 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—On opening, after last mail left, sterling rates were quoted—

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3d. 31-32
Bank Demand.....1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4d. 7-32

But this week has seen lower rates than have ruled for a long time past, and on Wednesday they fell as low as 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 3d. 15-16 for Demand, and 1s. 4d. 5-32 for 3 months' sight. Bills to some extent were placed at this rate after a stubborn effort on the part of Merchants to sell at 1s. 4 1-8d. Thursday brought us news of the allotment of Councils and when it became known that no Council Bills were allotted, and only 1 1-2 lakh of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 41-32d. the market at once steadied, and very soon after on hearing that the Bank of Bengal Cash Balance was down 40 lakhs, rates settled down pretty well all round at—

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d.

During the day Bank Demand was given is for this mail at 1s. 4d. and Telegraphic, for May onwards, at 1s. 3 31-32d. To-dayagain Degand has been done ready at 1s. 4d. while private Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 3 31-32d. Bills, in themeantime being off the market at 1s. 4 3-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Just a week ago the rate for ready and April settlement was quoted Rs. 95-14-0; to-day, it is Rs. 96-14-0 or a full rise of 1 per cent. in that time. The rate however rose as high as Rs. 97 1-4 to Rs. 97 3-8 at one time, when the bears came out to cover their sales, and this, to-getner with the drop of 40 lakhs in the Bause of Bengal's Cash Balance, sent rates back.

There is a good demand for ready paper in Bombay caused by the extreme easiness of our Money Market, and considering the absence of Marwaris from Bombay, a fairly good business has been put through during the week.

MONEY.—The market is easier than when we last wrote, the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance having risen by some 40 lacs, and short deposits, from one to two month's are in most cases going begging while the best rate obtainable would hardly exceed, 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—During the week the market has been steady, but rates generally remain more or less unchanged. There has however been some improvement in the better class of Shares and Bank of Bombay are in demand at Rs. 1,245 1-4. Amongst others at present in favour are Manockji Petits S and W. Co., G at Rs. 1,695.— Bombay Burma Trading Company, Rs 6,400 plus Bombay Burma Trading New Issue, Rs. 1,615 plus D; Kemp and Co., Rs. 360; Bellary Press Co., Rs. 165; and New Berar Co. Rs. 445.

WHEAT.—There is nothing doing Export. White Delhi closes firm at Rs. 5-2-0 in consequence of rain having fallen in Upper India and the expectation of possible damage to the crop in consequence. Arrivals for the week, 20,236 cwts.

SEEDS GINGELLY.—The market is quiet but very steady, with rates unchanged. Only in Yellow Hinghunghat, Cabra and Black Kutnee has a small business been passing. Red Muggee is quoted at Rs. 43, Yellow Hinghunghat is quoted at Rs. 48 Black Kutnee is quoted at Rs. 40 arrivals for the week 4,756 Cwts.

LINSEED is firm with a small inquiry for bold grain at Rs. 8-8-0. Small grain is quiet at Rs. 8-1-6 to Rs. 8-3-6 according to quality.

For April-May bold grain is higher at Rs. 8-8-0 while small grain remains unchanged at Rs. 8-4-0 with few buyers. Arrival for the week 33,654 Cwts.

CASTOR SEED.—Ready has met with a good enquiry and rates have advanced to Rs. 38 to Rs. 38-4-0 at which the Market closes firm. April-May, in sympathy with ready, has advanced to Rs. 39. Arrivals for the week 9,774 Cwts.

RAPE SEED.—A large business has been done in ready lots, and rates closed firm at an all round advance of anna 1 to annas 2 on last week. Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-14; Yellow Cawnpore. Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-7-0; and Yellow Gujerat Rs. 7-8-0, Arrivals for the week 50,867 Cwts.

POPPY SEED.—Ready closes firm at Rs. 8-7-0, owing to paucity of arrivalf. April-May is slightly easier this week at Rs. 8-5-0 Arrivals, 845 Cwts.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The following are the Bazaar's closing quotations this afternoon.

WHEAT.—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 35 per candy,	Bazaar terms,
do	85 do	" 34	do
No. 1 club Delhi		" 33	do
do		" 5-2	per cwt April-May
Red Delhi		" 32	per candy Bazaar terms.
Hard Yellow		" 42-46	do
Red Ahmedabad		" 36	
Hard Red		" 35	

SEEDS—

	Rs. a.	
Linseed May	8 8	per cwt.
Yellow Guzerat Rape	7 6	"
Yellow Cawnpore	7 2	"
Brown Cawnpore	6 12	"
Gingelly White	Rs. 46	per candy Bazaar terms
Do Mixed	" 41	do

London quotes:—Yellow Cawnpore Rape 43s. 3-4d. April-May, Antwerp, sellers, firmer; Brown Rapeseed 41s. 1-8d. April-May, Hamberg business done, firm; Linseed 49s. April-May, Havre, buyers firmer. Arrival Mexican Prince, Ataka, Trieste.

FREIGHTS.—Though owners are still as firm as ever in their ideas, locally, our Market is quiet at about 6d. per ton lower last week, and in the absence of produce for Export there is very little doing. The only fixture from this Port for Home is that of the Laju, at 19s. April loading for London. A line of Freight was taken by the Rubattino at 16s. for May and 17s. for June, while a line for Hamburg was done at 17s. 3d. for May. The demand for tonnage for Rice is still brisk, and several boats have been fixed away from Rice ports to London while the Baron Ardrossan and Athara have been taken up for Bombay at Rs. 11 per ton.

COALS.—For ready, the market is slightly easy, owing to mills selling their accumulated stocks and closing up owing to the dearth of Cotton this year. For shipment the market is as steady as ever. A line of 3,000 tons Singareni was sold for April despatch at Rs. 13-12-0, another line Muirsrs Navigation, for May shipment was placed at Rs. 14-8-0, and a good line of same Coal, January to May next year at Rs. 13-12-0. Ready Deshurguis have changed at Rs. 16-8-0. consumers taking ready lots of Heilgers and Muirs, at Rs. 15-8-0. Speculators who are lucky enough to hold Coals at cheap rates, are said to bemaking a handsome profit.

COTTON.—The market has fluctuated considerably during the week and prices after falling Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy have improved again, and are now probably some Rupees twenty higher than they were a few days ago. The demand from the local mill agents has been on a fair scale, and shippers to Europe have also done rather more but, for Japan, the enquiry has been very limited.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales Imports 1,000 bales. Surat nil. Spot 5 11-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April April-May July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.
5'21 5'19 5'11	4'32 4'22

plus 6'64 plus 6-64 plus 6-64 plus 1-64 plus 1-64.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	15,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Do. Continent	17,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	9.23—7
do. do October	8'69—8

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 219—4 15-32	
Do. Fully Good	" 213—4 11-32	
Do. Good	" 207—4 33	
Broach, Fine	" 223—4 17-32	
Do. Fully Good	" 215—4 13-32	
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 229—4 1-2	
Oomra Fully Good	" 215—4 17-32	
Bhownagur Good	" 223—4 9-16	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 227—4 13-16	
Western	" 225—4 19-32	
Do. Good	" 233—4 3 4 qd	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898 Bales
For the week	15,914	52,663	61,252
From 1st Jan. to 5th April	495,648	1,026,041	721,948
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,351	22,112	21,138
From 1st Jan. to 5th April	34,149	228,144	127,050
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	13,709	1,612	8,584
From 1st Jan. to 5th April	149,297	126,891	125,784

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	20,236	79,879	308,943
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th April	378,136	1,013,697	1,061,449
Linseed for the week	32,654	83,079	126,111
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th April	161,087	838,405	740,330
Rapeseed for the week	50,867	54,713	167,023
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th April	110,924	338,488	302,605
Gingelly for the week	4,756	33,005	51,515
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th April	899,771	870,94	4875,552

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	62,814	199,056
Do. from 1st January to 5th April	4	553,411	257,846
Linseed for the week	2,000	96,594	74,444
Do. from 1st January to 5th April	101,888	641,226	627,449
Rapeseed for the week	37,537	19,232	34,437
Do. from 1st January to 5th April	284,129	350,071	305,926
Gingellyseed for the week	77,572	170,089	93,906
Do. from 1st January to 5th April	981,742	923,761	723,681

PIECE GOODS.—The Markets have not improved during the week and price for Grey Shirtings have declined about an anna per piece. The deliveries of all classes of goods have been trifling as the demand from up-country continues very small, and dealers, in their anxiety to realize, have cut down prices in order to force sales. Arrival business is still at a complete standstill, prices at Home being very above the level of those now ruling here.

GREY GOODS have been very slow of sale, the demand from famine districts being exceptionally small and prices have declined all round.

BLEACHED GOODS.—There has been little or nothing during the past week and rates for nainsooks and other light are still on a low level.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is quiet and rather easy with a limited off take.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 3cwt lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st. 1900.	1899.	October 1st. 1899.	1898.
Khandeish	366	1,928	54,305	242,568	98,130	310,098
Barsee and Nuggur	24	353	23,580	74,426	33,850	83,240
Berar	357	1,421	65,116	376,327	116,986	539,711
Total Oomras	747	3,703	143001	693,321	249,94	933,338
Hingunghat	..	94	5,013	8,466	7,012	11,394
Dholleras	..	695	29,136	142,332	49,811	481,234
Broach	..	127	217 17,826	60,422	40,199	62,805
Coompta & Dharwar	68	4,051	21,851	19,542	34,071	30,934
Westerns	251	2	2,200	2,567	3,993	8,344
Carnatics	474	5,172	156,90	167,848	238, 233	185,603
Sind	102	464	16,262	3,394	23,789	3,611
Persian	71	1,310	6,897	66	8,322	131
Americus	120	123	9,164	681	13,0 0	1,414
Egyptian	1	1	4,771	1,162	3,317	1,250
Other Sorts	200	200	1,405	5	2,600	8
Total	2,093	15,014	405648	1080011	738,877	1422873

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week:—

	cwts.
Wheat	20,236
Linseed	32,654
Rapeseed	50,867
Gingellyseed	4,756
Poppyseed	845
Groundnuts	2,467
Castorseed	9,074
Rice	503,238

Current quotations of local made piece goods and yarns:—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET—Quiet but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 20	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6'75 to 7'25
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6'50 to 7'00
Long Cloths	39 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Do	43 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Domestics	15 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6'50 to 7'00
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6'50 to 7'00
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6'50 to 6'75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6'50 to 6'75
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Red Bordered Dhoties with Fancy Borders	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7'00 to 7'25
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'75 to 7'00
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7'50 to 7'75
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8'00 to 9'00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6'50 to 6'75
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes)				7'00 to 7'50

YARN.

MARKET:—Dull.

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, As.	4 1-2 to 4 5-8	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	4 1-2 " 4 3-4	"
"	"	10s	"	4 7-8 " 5 1-4	"
"	"	12s	"	5 " 5 1-4	"
"	"	16s	"	5 1-2 " 5 3-8	"
"	"	20s	"	6 1-2 " 6 3-4	"
"	"	24s	"	6 1-2 " 6 3-4	"
"	"	30s	"	7 " 8	"
"	"	40s	"	7 3-4 " 8 1-2	"

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 1645-86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	5,01,000	7,000	6,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	305	4	374
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,03,000	23,52,000	35,000	27,92,000
Total for 6 weeks	6,12,000	27,53,000	42,000	34,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,450	3,60,880	4,341	4,85,671
Per mile of Ry. do.	72	216	2	290
Total to corresponding date do.	6,31,153	21,70,716	31,617	28,83,516

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,29,329
Do. to date ..... " 5,23,484

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	400	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	.....	46
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,700	2,300	.....	4,000
Total for 6 weeks	2,100	2,700	.....	4,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	916	1	1,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	53	.....	78
Total to corresponding date do.	2,007	3,236	13	5,256

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 544
Ditto to date ..... " 456

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 24th March, 1900,

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	1,65,720	4,89,623	6,045	6,61,388
	...	...	...	3,88,289

Decrease ..... Rs. 2,93,901

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	553	9	764
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	4,52,000	13,28,000	20,000	18,00,000
Total for 6 weeks	5,45,000	15,83,000	24,000	21,52,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,170	2,33,885	2,294	3,10,349
Per mile of Ry. do.	161	507	5	673
Total to corresponding date do.	5,22,012	13,67,225	14,339	19,03,576

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 41,651
Ditto to date ..... " 2,48,424

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	26,200	30	29,730
Or per mile of Railway	25	185	...	211
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	16,000	1,28,100	240	144,340
Total for 6 weeks	19,500	1,54,300	270	174,070
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,822	26,947	45	29,814
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	191	...	210
Total to corresponding date do.	19,716	1,35,682	739	156,147

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 78
Ditto to date ..... " 17,923

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STANSBURY—March 14, the wife of Lieut H Stansbury R N, H M S Magicala, Boyne villa, Avenue rd, Southampton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—DE BURGH—March 17, at Nice, first at the British Consulate and afterwards at the American Episcopal Church, by the Rev W S Adamson, rector, Major Creighton Wood, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department, eldest surviving son of the late Henry William Irvine Wood, Esq, of Calcutta, to Eleonore de Burgh, elder daughter of George Lord Busby, Esq.

DEATHS.

BURTON—March 16, F W Burton, Knt, LL D, late director of National Gallery, Argyll rd, Kensington, aged 84.

ROBINSON—February 6, at Plymouth, Col H S Robinson, M S C, aged 67. This officer served in the Indian Mutiny, was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Home Government and the Government of India, receiving the medal. He also served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and received medal with clasp.

ST JOHN—March 11, Lieut P St. John, R N, son of Admiral St John, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Gibraltar, aged 36.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

AT the annual general meeting of the Agra Bank, on the 24th March, the chairman, Mr. E. C. Morgan, stated with entire frankness the causes which led him and the other directors to recommend that the concern should go into liquidation. The gross earnings of the year differed but little from the year before when it was anticipated that things would improve as time went on. But the circumstances were different. The war in South Africa had caused a fall in securities which the Bank was obliged to hold, with the result that separate provision had to be made in view of contingencies. That accounted for one-third of the difficulties confronting the directors. The remaining two-thirds were due to the necessity of still further writing down the value of assets—already written down in 1898—and partly to the necessities of being guarded against climatic and other influences injuriously affecting business in India. The Bank, owing to losses experienced some years since, did not command the same confidence as some other Banks, and it was necessary to keep large balances on hand to meet every contingency. When money is held in hand for such purposes, it cannot be lent out to earn interest. The shrinkage of profits was increased by the measures adopted by the Indian Government to establish a fixed exchange at or about sixteen-pence the rupee. In former days, said Mr. Morgan, there were more or less regular tides in the exchange, which rose when large shipments of produce were made, of indigo from Bengal, rice from Burmah, and wheat and cotton from the Bombay Presidency. When the pressure to sell Bills against the shipments was removed, the rate of exchange fell. By careful management a fair margin of the profit between buying and selling rates can be made by the Banks financing the foreign trade of India. "This condition of affairs is now entirely altered. Exchange is no longer regulated by the trade requirements of India, but by the requirements of the Government of India for the payment of the tribute due to England. There is practically no legal tender in India which can be automatically adjusted to the needs of the country, as was the case formerly. There are a certain number of rupees in the country to serve as currency, which are practically under the control of the Government, who can create a scarcity or a plethora quite apart from the ordinary rules of supply or demand, by locking up or releasing the heavy payments which come into their treasuries for revenue." This is an indictment of the currency policy of the Government with which we may leave Sir Edward Law, Mr. Finlay or the Director-General of Statistics, to deal with at their leisure. It cannot be regarded as a correct or wholly disinterested representation of that policy.

Mr. Morgan seems to be under the impression that the external trade of India was regulated by the Government when it was pleased to create a plethora, or a scarcity as the case might be. The Presidency Banks, which finance the internal trade, looked for, and generally obtained the use of the surplus crores in the Government treasuries. The Exchange Banks obtained their capital for the requirements of foreign trade from other sources, most frequently in the London market, which was not accessible to the Presidency Banks. The new conditions, according to Mr. Morgan, have made the London money market a more important factor than it was formerly in the profitable conduct of exchange transactions. The rate of discount in London influences the buying and selling rates in India, and the sudden rise in that rate at the close of last year upset all calculations. The extraordinary advance, which followed the outbreak of war, turned a narrow margin of profit into a loss. Formerly, the rates for money in India varied so substantially from those in England that it was generally possible to make a substantial profit out of the difference between borrowing and lending rates. This difference has now almost disappeared, and with the Presidency Banks competing eagerly for first class business for the employment of funds, for which they pay little or nothing, the Agra Bank found it impossible to make a profit. Remunerative rates could only be obtained by accepting business involving a risk which the Bank could not afford to take. This unsatisfactory condition of things was aggravated by a new outbreak of famine which so seriously affected the Western branches that it was decided to close that at Karachi. These accumulated difficulties led to the conviction that it would be wiser to wind up the affairs of the Bank while the assets available were sufficient to give back their capital to the shareholders. The par value of the shares, as we have already stated, is six pounds, while their market price is four pounds ten shillings. Six pounds per share, less the cost of liquidation is available if the shareholders, at the special meeting to be called in a week or two, decide to liquidate. This statement is made upon the authority of the auditor, Mr. W. A. Browne, who stated that on December 31st the assets were equal to six pounds per share, with a surplus in the reserve fund of £12,000. The capital of the Bank is intact, and is so readily available that, if it be decided to cease business, the shareholders will be able to obtain the value of their shares in a very limited time. It is not unkind to suggest that probably this circumstance, satisfactory in itself, may have influenced the directors in recommending that the concern should be wound up. Still, it must be admitted that there was a good deal to discourage them in the business conditions of the last year and in the present outlook.

As the chairman expressed it, the directors had to conduct a business which was one dead pull against the collar throughout the year. If many of the shareholders were of the type of the one who wrote to the Board to state that though he was a shareholder he banked somewhere else, it is not surprising that the directors lost heart. They were also somewhat unduly discouraged by the proposed creation of a State Bank which might possibly prove a more dangerous competitor than the Presidency Banks. Yet seeing that in a year of exceptional difficulties—including a war which will not last for ever and a famine that will fortunately come to an end when the monsoon arrives—the Bank made no bad debts. If things had taken their normal course, a dividend would have been earned, and there would have been no talk of discontinuance. It is open to question whether having ridden out the storm it was good seamanship to put into the nearest port and break up the ship. However, that is entirely at the discretion of the shareholders; the public have no right to complain if those concerned prefer to play for safety and draw their stakes. The shareholders seem to have fully recognised the straightforwardness with which the chairman placed before them the exact state of affairs and left them to decide whether they would act on the suggestion of the directors there seems indeed to be some reason to believe that the suggestion to close the doors came from some of the shareholders. We can only give expression to a feeling of regret very general in India that an institution of such long standing and so well-known as the Agra Bank should disappear in the tribulations marking the close of the century.

THE announcement that Admiral Dewey, who captured Manila and was the first United States officer to sink a Spanish fleet will stand for the Presidency, will be very unwelcome news for President McKinley, who is seeking re-election. It will disconcert also the Expansionist Party, which gave the Admiral such an enthusiastic welcome on his triumphant return to his native land; for his appearance as a candidate will greatly di

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FREE STATE VOLKSRAAD.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Free State Volksraad has been adjourned indefinitely after a confident speech by President Steyn.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Southampton.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Bloemfontein, the 5th instant, says that a slight skirmish took place yesterday at Bushmanskop and that the Boers have moved to the south.

The British have re-occupied Upington.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' DIVISION ENCAMPED NORTH OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Bloemfontein, dated the 4th instant, stating that General Clements' division, 6,000 strong, passed Bloemfontein that morning, and was encamped temporarily five miles to the north.

MR. STEYN.

A "Daily News" telegram states, that Mr. Steyn has been appointed Commandant-General of the Free State.

THE BRITISH MOVE ON BEIRA.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Altogether four transports mostly with Bushmen have gone to Beira.

[The intimation that the "authorities" intended to protest against the landing of stores, mules, and waggons at Beira for Rhodesia was published a day or two before the mail left. —For some time past a rumour has, however, been current that negotiations have been in progress for a lease of Beira from the Portuguese Government. The rumour has been based mainly on the fact that it was known that extensive stores, including, it is said, large amounts of forage, were being accumulated, which it was desired to despatch by way of Beira into Rhodesia. Mr. Brodrick a few days ago denied that any negotiations for the acquisition of the port were at the time in progress, but that something has been done or is contemplated appears to be practically certain. The report which is sent from Lorenzo Marques is said to have emanated from Boer sources, and if what is meant is that the Boer authorities have protested, such a protest would of course be only natural in the circumstances, and would directly tend to confirm the reports. At all events, there is little doubt that future developments throughout Portuguese East Africa will be worth watching. There are persistent rumours that important changes on a very large scale are maturing as part of a general scheme.]

LATEST FROM MAFEKING.

A Reuter's despatch from Mafeking, dated 23rd ult., says that after several days' bombardment the enemy is very quiet.

REMOUNTS HOURLY ARRIVING AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

THE SITUATION AT MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, April 5th, says:—It is reported that remounts for the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry are hourly arriving at Bloemfontein, and active preparations are being made by Lord Roberts for an advance on Kroonstadt.

No further news has been received from Colonel Baden-Powell, but the Boers claim that they repulsed a sortie by the Mafeking garrison simultaneously with an attack from Colonel Plumer.

Colonel Plumer's Cavalry was in the vicinity of Ramathlabama on Saturday. Ramathlabama is the next station to Mafeking on the railway, and about sixteen miles distant. The news, if true, points to the fact that Plumer has established communication with the beleaguered city, the relief of which may, therefore, be expected at any moment.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The following telegrams have passed between Lord Roberts and H. E. the Viceroy:—

Lord Roberts to Viceroy:—"Bloemfontein, 4th April. I had the great pleasure of inspecting Lumsden's Horse this afternoon, and of welcoming them to South Africa."

The Viceroy to Lord Roberts:—"6th April.—We are delighted to hear of your kind reception of our Indian Volunteer Contingent, and hope they may have a chance of going to the front, where we are confident of their ability to distinguish themselves."

[*Latest by the Mail.*]

THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

LORD ROBERTS' RULE IN THE FREE STATE.

A KRUGER CANARD.

"RUSSIANS HOLD LONDON."

From Bloemfontein we learn that the pacification of the southern portion of the Free State, under Gen. Pretyman, is proceeding slowly but successfully. His rule is described as "mild but firm." The same telegram gives the very latest absurdity published by Mr. Kruger. The Boer President is said to have circulated a proclamation to the effect that the Russians "have occupied London and declared it Russian territory!"

Gen. French has arrived with his brigade at Thaba Nchu between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, and has opened up heliographic communication with Maseru, from which place we receive reports of a large trek of the Boers northward.

There has been further fighting near Warrenton chiefly confined however to an exchange of artillery fire across the river. The movement on the British side which led up to it, was in the nature of a reconnaissance, and the object of the operation having been attained, the British force withdrew.

It is stated that the big Boer gun from Kimberley has been taken to Pretoria. The Boers left Warrenton hastily, and Klipdam and Windsorton were found almost deserted. The ponts on the Vaal River at various points were sunk by the enemy, and the river can only be crossed by swimming.

With regard to the prospects of the relief of Mafeking, a serious statement appears in the second edition of the "Times." Telegraphing from Bulawayo, the correspondent of our contemporary says that Plumer's advance guard did not reach Pitsani, but finding the Boers in occupation of that place, camped near Lobatsi. On the 15th the Boers attacked in force, driving Col. Bodle back, and next day Col. Plumer retired northwards under cover of darkness.

The enormous looting which was committed by the Cape Colony rebels is becoming more evident every day in the Barkly East district. Loyalists demand a stronger force to assist in the recovery of their property. The "Times" correspondent at Prieska states that Gen. Settle and Lord Kitchener joined forces at Doornberg Nek on Tuesday. The enemy are reported to be dispersing, and the rising in the Prieska district seems to be crushed.

THE ADVANCE FROM THE SOUTH.

BOER TREK NORTH FROM ORANGE RIVER.

Maseru, March 22.

Boers to the number of several thousands, with a huge convoy of waggons, have been passing from Smithfield and Wepener towards Ladybrand during the last two days. They are supposed to consist of the Boer forces which retired from Norval's Pont, Bethulie, and Storumberg, and which are now on their way north. The convoy is visible from the Basutoland hills. The Government officers are taking observations at the present moment. The paramount chief Lerothodi has arrived in Maseru with a large following on a visit to Sir Godfrey Lagden.—Reuter's Special Service.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

FIGHTING AT FOURTEEN STREAMS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SCOUTS.

Warranton, March 22.

A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Fourteen Streams was made yesterday by the 20th Battery Royal Artillery, under Maj. Blewitt, supported by the Kimberly Light Horse. A smart artillery duel ensued which lasted all forenoon. The enemy had four guns in action, two of them cordite guns, but their fire was very ineffective. Our guns made excellent practice, and eventually silenced the Boer cannon. The Boers sent two shells near the railway station but did no damage. We had no casualties.

During the fight a scouting party got too close to the river bank and encountered a hot fire. They were unable to get away, and as it was impossible to relieve them without loss the detachment had to remain where they were untill darkness came on. At half-past six this morning brisk firing commenced at the post, but it has now slackened. A detachment of the 5th Fusiliers has arrived. Two of the inhabitants of Vryburg, who had been imprisoned by the Boers, were sent here under a flag of truce after being taken from laager to laager around the district They state that the big gun from Kimberley was taken through Christiana to Pretoria. In nearly every laager to which they were taken there were women and children. As showing how completely the Boers were surprised by the Diamond Fields Horse on Friday, the first intimation which the enemy had of the approach was from an old Boer woman, who drove her cart furiously into the Fourteen Streams laager, screaming "The redcoats are there." Numbers of Boers are believed to have gone up river in the direction of Christiana. Trains are now running within eight miles of Warrenton. The Boers left very hurriedly, and had no time to damage the station before their departure. The line is overgrown with weeds and presents a dismal appearance. The Boers have vacated Klipdam and Windsorton, which are almost deserted. Klipdam is especially desolate, though there are still a few whites and coloured people washing gravel for diamonds. The wives and families of the resident Boers fled with the latter. Numbers of empty houses have been looted. The Boers sank the ponts at Riverton and Windsorton, and the Vaal River can only be crossed by swimming. The country on this side of the river is well patrolled by the British. The Windsorton-Klipdam telegraph line is intact, but the instruments have been removed.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

WHAT MR. SCHREINER SAID.

Kimberley, March 22.

The correspondence which passed between the Mayor of Kimberley and Mr. Schreiner prior to the outbreak of war has been published. Replying, on the 12th of June, to the Mayor's representations as to the defenceless state of the town, and the menacing attitude of the Republics, Mr. Schreiner said there was no reason for apprehension, and it would be wrong on his part to give colour to groundless fears of invasion by ordering any movement of arms. In another communication, on the 29th of August, Mr. Schreiner again expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for alarm.

REBELS AT GRIQUATOWN.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Kimberley states that the Boer Landdrost of Griquatown left that place on Monday, after handing over his keys and books to the village board of management. It is reported that a large number of rebels are handing in rifles and ammunition. Griquatown was one of the great rebel centres of the Herbert district. Instead of troops, Lord Methuen now intends to send out a party of police from here to settle affairs at Griquatown.

COLONEL PLUMER'S FORCE.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The Second Edition of the "Times" of March 23 contains a telegram from Bulawayo, dated March 19, which says:—Col. Plumer's advance guard, under Col. Bodle, did not actually reach Pitsani on the 14th, as previously reported, but, finding the Boers in occupation of the place, formed a camp six miles south of Lobatsi. On the 15th inst. the Boers attacked in force and drove Col. Bodle's column back to Lobatsi. In this engagement Lieut. Chapman of the B.S.A. Police was taken prisoner. The Boers followed up, shelling our camp at Lobatsi, wounding three of our men and killing Lieut. Tyler. On the 16th, after a sharp artillery duel at 2,000 yards' range, the enemy's fire being silenced, Col. Plumer retired northwards under cover of darkness, and is not (*i.e.* now) at Crocodile Pools. The base hospital has been brought back to Gaberones. The correspondent adds:—It is thought that the object of the Boers' demonstration to the north of Mafeking is to cover the removal of their siege guns.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ASSAILANT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Sipidio, who fired on the Prince of Wales, has implicated a shoemaker, named Meert, who has been arrested.

SIPIDIO ALMOST TORN TO PIECES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, April 5th, says:—An eye-witness of the dastardly outrage committed on the Prince of Wales at the Brussels railway station says the attack was sudden and without the slightest premonition. Only a few minutes before it was made his Royal Highness had left his saloon and promenaded the platform in company with his Equerry. Sipidio, whose presence had not been noticed, sprang on the footboard of the carriage just as the train started. He fired two shots through the window and would have emptied the revolver had not the station-master rushed up and struck down his arm.

The station-master dragged the would-be assassin from the footboard, and the crowd that had been attracted by the firing threw itself on him and it was with great difficulty that he was saved from being torn to pieces. The train was stopped and the Prince came to the window to enquire the cause of the disturbance. When he was told, he simply exclaimed "pauvre fou!" The Prince's cool courage and nonchalance made a very favourable impression on the crowd, who raised their hats and cheered. The Prince's Equerry wired from Cologne that the Prince and Princess are none the worse for the untimely incident.

A REGIMENT OF IRISH GUARDS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Queen has ordered the formation of an Irish Regiment of Foot Guards.

Her Majesty drove quietly through Phœnix Park to-day.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

On the suggestion of Sir Antony Macdonell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, the members of the Civil Service of these Provinces, numbering twenty-five, have joined him in sending the following cable to the Queen's Private Secretary:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor and his brother Irishmen of your Majesty's Civil Service of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, though far from their country, beg to tender with deep loyalty their coed mille failthe to their Queen-Empress on her arrival in Ireland."

The following reply was received:—

"The Queen is greatly touched by the loyal greetings addressed to her by you and your brother Irishmen in her service in the North-Western Provinces on the occasion of her visiting your native land. Her Majesty thanks you sincerely."

SERIOUS NEWS FROM ASHANTI.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Reuter wires from Accra, on the 5th instant, that tribal fighting is proceeding in Ashanti.

The Governor and his wife are in Coomassie and the wires are cut and communication stopped.

The Houssa are leaving here, and the situation appears serious."

LOSS OF A LINER.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The liner Mexican has sunk two days from Capesown after collision with a transport.

OBITUARY.

Captain Marter has died of his wounds.

The death is announced of Ghazi Osman Pasha.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rivaz, to-day, resumed charge of the Home Membership, vice Mr. Ibbetson, who proceeded on 19 months' leave.

Captain McDonald, I.M.S., is posted to Bombay.

The pilgrimage to Chitrakot in Central India from plague-infected localities at the ensuing festival is prohibited.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Tandy and Captain Hume, both R. E. Survey, have been granted one year's leave each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ievers, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, has been granted three months' leave. Lieutenant Curton, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, officiating.

The appointment of Monsieur Tian as acting French Vice-Consul at Aden is recognised.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Medical Service, Bombay—Majors H. P. Dimmock and C. B. Maitland are gazetted Lieutenant Colonels and Captains J. G. Hojel, H. C. Arnim and G. S. Thomson Majors.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieutenant Douglas, Latouche, Bingham, Lazenby, Robinson, Bowden, Strong, Deburgh, Headlam, Campbell, Fitzwilliams, Ramsay, Finnis and Huddleston are gazetted Lieutenants.

Major Oldfield becomes commandant, Royal Engineers, Secunderabad District.

General Waterfield officiates for General Egerton in command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Cotton, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the Merwara Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas, Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is attached for duty as Wing Officer.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Major Young, on promotion from Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been posted to 98th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and being now at home, has been directed to join his new Battery.

The undermentioned Officers, on promotion, have been posted as noted below:—Major Smith from C Battery Royal Horse Artillery to 6th Battery Royal Field Artillery; Major Butler from Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, Bengal, to 58th Battery Royal Field Artillery; Major Cloete from D Battery Royal Horse Artillery to 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery; Major Headlam, from Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Meerut, to 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery; Captain Bayly, 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery, to 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery; Captain Barlow, from 22nd to 71st Battery Royal Field Artillery; Captain Parry, from 1st to 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Captain Stirling, from C Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to 34th Battery Royal Field Artillery; Major Smith and Captains Barlow, Parry, and Stirling should join their new batteries as soon as possible.

Instructions have been issued for Majors Butler and Cloete to be ordered to join their new batteries, but Major Headlam is at present on service.

Major Harrison, on promotion to that rank, is to continue to do duty with 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Urdu, Higher Standard—Captain Davis, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant Maunsell, attached to 5th Bombay Cavalry; 2nd-Lieutenant Mathew, attached to 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd-Lieutenant White, attached to 16th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Marjoribanks, I. M. S. Urdu, Lower Standard—2nd-Lieutenant Percy Smith; 20th Hussars; Lieutenant Lucas, 4th Bombay Cavalry, 2nd-Lieutenant White, attached to 16th Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Scott, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; 2nd-Lieutenant Newcombe, attached to 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Nixon, attached to 1st Bombay Grenadiers. Persian, High Proficiency Test—Assistant Surgeon McMillan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Pushtu, obligatory test (G. O. C. C. No. 809 of 1898—Capt. Mennie, 29th Bombay Infantry, on 26th February. Marathi, obligatory test (G. O. C. C. No. 809 of 1898)—Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers, on 2nd April.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major Aplin, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service, twenty-second year commenced on 1st May, 1899.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for the Staff Corps, leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major Grantham, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for 9 months. Pension service, twenty-second year, commenced 1st November 1899.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Captain Graham, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, from 4th April to 15th May, on private affairs in India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Matiana, left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer, Setos, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay, on the 6th instant, via Mombasa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 1-2 percent. Rupee papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33 700,000, Decrease £1 400,000; Public Deposits £10,200,000, Decrease £2,300,000; Other Deposits £41,500 000, Decrease £300,000; Other Securities £32,300 000, Decrease £2,400 000. Notes and Gold £21,700,000, Decrease £2 400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

DEATH OF GHAZI OSMAN PASHA.

In the death of Ghazi Osman Pasha Turkey loses a soldier, whose career has been marked with much military glory. He was anything but an old man, having been born in 1832, his birth-place being Tokat, in Asiatic Turkey. He was educated at Constantinople, and subsequently attended the military school, where his abilities marked him out for distinction. At the age of 21 he received a commission in the Turkish Army, at which time the Crimean War had begun, and was appointed on the general staff in Shumla. He became through the campaign with honour, and at its termination he was given a captaincy in the Imperial Guard. He took part in the operations in Crete between 1866-9, although at that time he was a Major. After the insurrection had been suppressed, on his return to Constantinople he received further promotion, being elevated to the rank of Colonel. As a Brigadier-General he commanded a division in the Fifth Army Corps. In the Turko-Servian War Osman Pasha commanded the division of the Turkish army assembled at Widdin, and for his conduct in the campaign he was promoted, by an Imperial irade, to the rank of Muschir, or Field-Marshal. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out he still remained at Widdin, but his command was increased to 68 battalions, 16 squadrons and 174 guns. The Russians entered Bulgaria in June 1877, and while Rustchuk was besieged, their advanced guard under Gourko hurried across the Balkano. Meanwhile Osman Pasha, coming from Widdin, occupied and fortified Plevna on the Russian line of march. Its position at the meeting place of roads from Widdin Sofia, Shipka, Biela, Ziemunitza, and Nicopoli was of great military importance, it became one of the great centres of operation. The Russians, who had been defeated in two minor attacks on the 20th and 30th of July, were again repulsed with a loss of 18,000 men in an assault (September 7-13), in which they employed 75,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry. They formally invested the town on October 24th and obliged Osman Pasha to surrender on December 10th. In 143 days the assailants had lost 40,000 men and the defenders 30,000. Osman surrendered unconditionally the gallant army with which he had held this famous stronghold for so long, with which he upset the whole Russian plan of campaign, and with which he defeated in three pitched battles Russia's finest armies. His gallantry and military skill was recognised by the Sultan, and in October he received the title "Ghazi," or "Victorious," and the decoration of the Osmanie in brilliants. The respect with which Ghazi Osman was treated by the Russians was equally honourable to his captors and to himself. The Emperor (Alexander II.) came to see him and said "Osman Pasha, do not regret that you were obliged to surrender; for that often happens in war. You defended your country bravely; but, unfortunately, your Government could not send you reinforcements in time; therefore I do not receive you as a prisoner; and, while returning your sword, consider myself happy to have fought on the field of battle so brave a General."

In March 1878, following the conclusion of peace, Osman Pasha was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, and in the following June he was further honoured by being appointed Marshal of the Palace. After a period as Governor-General of the Island of Crete, Ghazi Osman Pasha became Minister of War at the end of 1878. He re-organised the Army, and his Royal Master put great confidence in his judgment. The following year he successfully defended charges of maladministration brought against him. The dismissal of the Grand Vizier Khereddin is said to have been due to his influence. In July 1880 he was dismissed from the post of Minister of War, but six months later he was re-appointed. In the Greek-Turko war he was Commander-in-Chief, and his strategy in Thessaly brought the war to a premature end. The decorations he had received from the Sultan and other Sovereigns of Europe were almost innumerable, and two of his sons married daughters of the Sultan.

Almost the last public appearance of the late Sir William Lockhart in London, previous to his assuming command in the Tirah campaign, was at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Artsd when Sir George Robertson, of Chitral fame, delivered a charming lecture on the manners and customs of Kafiristan, and Lord Roberts presided. In the course of his complimentary speech Lord Roberts reminded the audience that in 1885 Sir William (then Colonel) Lockhart penetrated as far as the Bashgul Valley, and that in the following year he intended to enter Kafiristan by the Dorah Pass, but was prevented owing to the objections of the "Ameer of Cabul," s the Chairman styled the ruler of Afghanistan.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 23.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

In many respects quite the most remarkable event of the week has been the extraordinary manner in which St. Patrick's Day has this year been celebrated in London, and throughout the Empire of which London is the capital. About mid-day I took a walk along the Strand, the most crowded thoroughfare in the Metropolis, to see with my own eyes what proportion of pedestrians were wearing the emblem of Irish patriotism. I shall not exaggerate when I say that 99 out of 100 persons I saw were thus decorated. Not that they all wore the genuine shamrock. Many wore a colourable imitation and a still larger number, especially the poorer classes, had a bit of green ribbon pinned to their garments or some other humble favour. The green flag with a Union Jack introduced into one corner fluttered from the roof of the Mansion House and a hundred other buildings, while scarcely a cabby or omnibus driver could be seen to whose whip was not attached a bit of green ribbon. Now that we have started celebrating the national fete day of Guild Dirdland shall we keep it up? "Shamrock Day," says a Conservative Journal noted for the uncompromising character of its political views, "will be in future as popular an institution as Primrose Day." On Saturday it was more popular than any Primrose Day has been, and this stands to reason. We had all been so stirred by the Queen's hearty recognition of Irish bravery on the battlefield that everyone of us, Conservative as well as Liberal, had determined to show that in this, as in so many other matters, the Queen voiced the feeling of the entire nation. Primrose Day is, no doubt, a great festival in London, but after all it is only celebrated by the political admirers of the late Lord Beaconsfield. What made the demonstration of Saturday so gratifying was that it was devoid of party and that it united the whole country. Irishmen have been much impressed by the kindly spirit shown by the English in this matter, and let us hope that its effect may be permanent, paving the way for the great reconciliation that is needed as much for the benefit of the Empire as a whole as for Ireland itself.

LORD ROBERTS AND MR. KIPLING.

There could not be a more complete antithesis to Mr. Kipling's laboured article on the "The Sin of Witchcraft" than Lord Roberts' proclamation to the Boers. Magnanimity is the distinctive note of all great statesmanship, and it may be added of all great literature and art, and there is very little doubt that not Mr. Kipling's extraordinary and ferocious article, but Lord Roberts's chivalrous and noble proclamation will be the keynote of the policy we shall pursue in the organisation at the close of the war of the "late" Orange Free State and the Transvaal. It is generally taken for granted that for some years to come they will be administered as a Crown Colony, at the commencement under some high military officer, and but for his age we might have looked for the appointment of Lord Roberts himself as the Governor, for the first year or two of the annexed States, the conjoined areas of which more than equals that of the United Kingdom. As for the rebel Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal, it is assumed that those who have actually gone out in arms against us will be disfranchised for a certain number of years, if not for life, but in other respects it is concluded that we shall deal with them as Lord Lawrence did in the Punjab, and Lord Canning after the Mutiny, those coming in by a certain date being allowed to retain their farms, those still wilfully defying us being liable to forfeiture of their farms. This is perhaps all that a Government can do in the way of conciliation; and the rest must be done by the frank forgiveness of the rebels by the English Colonists themselves. After all the Boers and the Dutch are our own blood, a fact which not only makes us so formidable to each other in war, but also encourages us to hope that having thoroughly beaten them and shown our readiness to let bygones be bygones, we may look forward to their henceforward living on the same fraternal terms with us in South Africa, as the French settlers who are, not like the Boers, Teutons, do in Canada. The Teutonic races, the Austrians, the Germans, English, Lowland Scotch, Boers and Americans have ever been ready to accept the logic of hard and insurmountable facts.

MR. CECIL RHODES'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Of course Mr. Rhodes's return to England at this moment is in some ways a nuisance. Ever since the deplorable Jamesen Raid, he has been a sinister figure in all the South African transactions. But fortunately the attitude, which from the reports of interviews with him he has not contradicted, he apparently assumed towards Colonel Kekewich during the siege of Kimberley has very much shaken his influence in this country; and it is to be hoped that this will serve the Government, for all Governments are, more or less cowardly, to steadfastly refrain from taking Mr. Rhodes into their councils for the pacification of South Africa. He must be left severely alone, and be made to feel that henceforth in Imperial Politics he is left out in the cold. It is only fair to Mr. Rhodes to say that he repudiates any idea of his visit to England being connected with politics. The story is told, and I repeat it for what it may be worth, that on Colonel Kekewich complaining to Lord Roberts of Mr. Rhodes's conduct the Commander-in-Chief said why did you not proclaim martial law in Kimberley and place Mr. Rhodes under arrest?" According to some accounts he was actually threatened with arrest. Still more sensational tales are told of Lord Roberts's telegrams to General Buller, and finally in this connection the current report in journalistic circles is that Mr. Kipling got £200 for his "Times" article of last week. A man who can gain fees like that may, for all his critics say, laugh, laugh, laugh.

MR. RHODES *VS.* THE MILITARY.

I have referred above to the apparent inability of Colonel Kekewich and Mr. Rhodes to hit it off, if I may use a colloquial expression. Mr. Rhodes unburdened himself to Mr. Julian Ralph, the smart American journalist who represents the "Daily Mail" at the seat of war. "The marvellous thing about England," said Mr. Rhodes to Mr. Ralph, "is her luck. It never deserts her—it never has; I hope it never will. We have made the silliest mistakes, we have had some most incompetent generals but we are coming out all right, as we always do. Glad to have Kimberley relieved? Of course, we are all glad, but in Heaven's name, why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about at Rensburg and Colesberg? Why did they not do at first what was so readily done at last? The earlier plans were different, you say? I should think they were. There is little use telling you what General Buller's plans were I suppose; you people in England have such wonderful ideas about his generalship. Do you know what his orders were to Lord Methuen with regard to Kimberley? They were these: Methuen was to come here, relieve the town, carry all the people away out of it, and then fall back to Orange River. You did hear some part of that? I don't doubt you did, but I tell you that every part of it is true. I know it. And I say that it is scandalous. It would have been a disgrace upon England had it been carried out. Take these people all away, leave the town, and fall back to Orange River! If I don't refer to the abandonment of the town as a disgrace, but to the falling back to Orange River. Why should an English general plan a retreat, arrange to fall back? It is simply monstrous!" Mr. Rhodes found plenty to occupy him during the siege. "We organised a troop of 800 horse, we built a cannon, we supplied water from the mines when the Boers cut off the town supply, we set up a soup kitchen and distributed 10,000 rations a day, and—ah! there was enough to do. The military worried us about all these things. They did not believe in them. They did not think our gun would be any good, they saw no reason for setting up the soup kitchen, and so on with all the rest. We got no news from the army, and the military who were here would not let us send what messages we desired to. Actually, when we wished to notify Lord Methuen that the Boers had set up a six-inch gun in front of the town they would not send the message lest it 'might disturb the plans or arrangements of the army." Mr. Rhodes relates that although 111 of the local soldiery were killed—and he does not obscure the fact that the irregulars were 4,500 against 500 regulars—not one announcement of a death in those ranks was issued from head-quarters. On the other hand, there did appear under the heading V. R. and the British lion and unicorn a pronunciamento to the effect that owing to the loss of a mule by death the strength of the troop to which it belonged must be decreased by one. When news of the reverse at Magersfontein was received by the regular force at Kimberley, a great deal of search-light telegraphy followed, and it was found that by way of response to the shocking news the regulars were inquiring how many horses had been landed at Capetown for a certain force in which, presumably, one of the officers was interested. These things, Mr. Rhodes thinks, "typify the spirit and the character of the military with whom we hoped and tried to work in harmony." It would be interesting to hear the version of Colonel Kekewich who at any rate cannot be accused of playing to the gallery or of blowing his own trumpet. Mr. Ralph in the interview which should bread in extenso, throws som light on an incident of which we heard something before. I refer to the trouble the editor of a Kimberley newspaper got into. The military wanted to have him arrested merely for saying "It was time Kimberley was relieved." The request for his arrest was made to General French in the presence of Mr. Rhodes who, according to Mr. Ralph wrote the article! General French like the wise man he has shown himself to be throughout the campaign declined to have anything to do with the matter. Mrs. Rocfort Maguire (daughter of Lord Peel, late Speaker of the House of (Commons) who went through the siege and who has just returned home with her husband and brother has written an interesting account of her experiences. She makes no mention of her friend Mr. Rhodes's differences with "the military," and almost infers that they were quite a happy family. She does, it is true, speak rather comprehensively of Colonel Kekewich for not making known the Boer General's offer to allow all women and children to leave, if they desired to do so, but otherwise she has nothing but praise for his "foresight, tact, and resolution." She also pays a tribute to "the genius, breadth of mind and unwearying and unfailing resourcefulness of Mr. Rhodes." Mr. Rhodes, by the way, has been telling a Cape interviewer that there is no foundation for the report as to his desiring that the two Republics shall retain their independence—a report that probably originated from some ambiguous opinions on the subject of the future of South Africa, recently expressed by Mr. Bourdier Hawksley, the well-known solicitor to the Chartered Company.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

Now that Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein, preparing with over 100,000 men and a proportionate number of guns to march from various points on Pretoria, the Continental press, which for months past, has not had language vile enough to apply to this country, is now singing another tune. The fact is, that, for the first time, they have realised that we possess the potentiality of becoming as commanding a military, as a naval power. We have transported over 100,000 men to a country 7,000 miles from our shores, without a hitch, and within six weeks could transport the whole of this army either to Kurrachee for service on the north-west frontier, or to Syria to assist Germany and Austria in defending Turkey against Russia, and while this gigantic fleet of transports has been passing between Southampton and Capetown, almost every mile of their course has been patrolled by so strong and ubiquitous a fleet of armed cruisers and other war-ships as to have absolutely frustrated all the Chauvinists in France and Russia in their attempts to induce the Governments of those countries to attack us while so heavily absorbed by the war in South Africa. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the power of this country was never made so apparent as at the present moment, and with certain exceptions, never before so ungrudgingly admitted. How near we have twice been to an attack by Russia and France in Egypt and Morocco will not be known until the secret archives of our Foreign Office are at some remotely future date made public.

THE "KHAKI" LOAN.

Altogether there were 39,800 applications for allotments of the new War Loan. Of these applications 30,800 were for amounts varying from £100 to £1,000, 8,639 for £1,100 to £100,000, and 344 for £100,100 to £1,000,000. One application was for £10,000,000, and the total amount applied for reached the enormous sum of £335,500,000. It is suggested that subscriptions for £10,000 downwards averaged at least one thousand pounds apiece, and on that assumption they must have furnished more than the whole amount of the loan; which again would have been oversubscribed by the 344 applicants for sums between one hundred thousand and a million, although not one of them had done more than barely qualify himself for that category. Letters of allotment were posted on Saturday by the Bank of England to applicants for £100,000 and upwards, the letters to applicants for £20,000 and under £100,000. These at the rate of 6 per cent. absorbed about half of the total amount offered. It was not until this morning that applicants down to £300 received their letters and the last batch of allotments is being posted this evening. It is stated that those who applied for £400 and under are receiving allotments in full, and those who applied for £500 up to £900 are receiving £400. Those who went in for £1,500 receive 33 1-3 per cent. of their applications; £4,000, about 12 1-2 per cent.; £5,000, about 8 per cent., and above that, about 6 per cent. This morning the price was 1 3-4 to 2 per cent. premium for cash down, and 2 1-8 to 2 1-4 per cent. for the "special settlement." While recognising that the Empire may well be proud of the result of the loan the financial contributor of the Westminster Gazette cautions the public against taking the figure 335 1-2 millions as measuring the unexampled reasources at its back. 'The great bulk of that was subscribed merely nominally in the sure and certain hope that only a fraction of it would have to be paid. Of course the issue would have been a success even had the stags been absent, but the premium quoted has done much to attract subscribers. And it is a mistake to suppose that only the big applicants are stags. There are already ample signs in the market that the 30,800, besides the 9,000, applicants contain in their ranks a very large number of people who are eager to sell at once if there is a good profit to be made. In short, it is difficult to distinguish between a demonstration of national resources and of patriotism on the one hand, and of mere premium-hunting on the other."

THE FAMINE: A SOMEWHAT INHARMONIOUS BREAKFAST.

There is a widespread feeling that something more might be done to stimulate public interest in the Famine Fund and many think it a pity that the movement was not initiated as on the occasion of the large previous failure of the crops in 1897 by a large representative gathering under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Apart from the daily paragraph in the papers mentioning the principal contributions no steps on a considerable scale appear to be taken, at all events, in the Metropolis to induce the charitable to pay, pay, pay. No eminent actresses are heard on the boards of our popular theatres reciting stirring poems on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Hindustan; no poet writes verses on the calamity with which India has to contend; and no widely-circulated journal boons a shilling subscription. Some good, it may be hoped, will result from the "public breakfast," held at the Cannon Street Hotel, on Tuesday, under the presidency of a City Magistrate, Mr. Frank Bevan, mainly to hear addresses from two Indian missionaries, the Rev. Dennis Osborne and the Rev. Isaac Row. An unfortunate incident occurred to interfere somewhat with the harmony of the proceedings. The chairman referring to the fact that the minds of so many are necessarily distracted by the Transvaal War expressed the hope now that the prayers of the nation had seemingly been answered by success in that part of the Empire, the charitable would give evidence of their gratitude by contributing to diminish the evil a thousand times more serious from which their fellow-subjects were suffering in another portion of her Majesty's Dominions. Mr. Bevan's allusions to the hostilities in South Africa did not prove altogether to the taste of a section of the company who later in the proceedings sent a communication on the subject to the chairman, taking exception to the observation I have quoted, and requesting that subsequent speakers would refrain from referring to a question on which all present were not agreed. Mr. Bevan gave utterance to his surprise at receiving such a document, since nothing had been said to which he could conceive objection being raised, or which might be held as committing the meeting to the expression of any opinion regarding the war. Whatever their opinion of that war, all must surely agree in sympathising with the sufferings which it had entailed upon the combatants and others, and therefore he begged to protest against the attitude which the influential gentlemen who had signed the protest in question had thought fit to adopt.

That pugnacious Christian, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., well-known in India in connection with the opium inquiry presided over by Lord Brassey, rose to justify the protest he and others had made, but the chairman who seemed rather nettled, firmly declined to allow discussions on the matter and the majority by their loud cries of order

THE BOERS' PEACE PROPOSALS.

LORD SALISBURY'S DESPATCH.

MR. REITZ'S REJOINDER.

MR. REITZ, the Transvaal Secretary of State, has made a statement regarding Lord Salisbury's rejection of the Boer peace proposals. He says, in effect:—

In reference to Lord Salisbury's assertion that the ultimatum of the Republics was the first step towards hostilities, the real truth is that a continuous threat was made on the part of the British Government ever since the Bloemfontein Conference to bring about changes in the internal government of the South African Republic, although this was totally opposed to the rights guaranteed by existing Conventions. At the same time an abnormal number of British troops was concentrating in the neighbourhood of the Republican borders, and an intimation was subsequently conveyed from Sir Alfred Milner to President Steyn that the concentration of these troops had reference only to the Transvaal and was not directed against the Orange Free State.

Negotiations were then suddenly broken off, with a threat that the British Government would take its own steps to remove the grievances of its subjects in the South African Republic. The Governments of the Republic waited two weeks, during which time Mr. Chamberlain made constant bellicose speeches. Sir Alfred Milner refused Mr. Steyn an explanation of the warlike preparations, an army corps was shipped to South Africa, and the British military Reserves were called up. All these fact indicated belligerent intentions on the part of the British Government.

Then only was a firm communication—denominated an ultimatum by the British people—addressed to her Majesty's Government, demanding the removal of the troops on the borders and the settlement of all differences by means of impartial arbitration. That message was intended to preserve peace, not to precipitate war.

Concerning the Boer armaments, Mr. Reitz says:—

"These were bought openly in England and Europe, and the High Commissioner boasted full knowledge of them at Bloemfontein; and also full descriptions of these armaments were found among officers' papers at Dundee. Both the arming and the ultimatum were protective measures, subsequent to the raid and to the discovery through concealed cables that British Cabinet Ministers were implicated in an attempt to filch away the independence of the Republics. Now all doubt is removed by Lord Salisbury's telegram. The burghers must fight for their national existence, trusting that God will defend the right."

The above, which has been published throughout the Republics, will not suit the "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Pretoria) be forwarded to Lord Salisbury.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER.

THREAT TO INJURE BRITISH PRISONERS.

New York, March 20.—The "Herald" publishes a telegram from Pretoria giving an account of an interview with President Kruger on the 10th ult. The President of the Transvaal is represented to have said:—

"Having been forced into war, the Boers will conquer or die. I do not expect aid from other nations, but I am glad of sympathy and friendship. The Transvaal is willing to make peace at any time, but it wants no more Conventions; only absolute independence is possible. We do not want more territory, and we are content to live peaceably.

"The Transvaal will stipulate in the terms of peace that the Natal and Cape Colony Dutch fighting with the Boers shall be regarded as belligerents and shall suffer no loss of property. On learning that some of these were on trial at Capetown on a charge of treason, the Transvaal Government cabled to Lord Salisbury stating that if they were not treated as prisoners of war we should make reprisals on the British prisoners here. Lord Salisbury replied that if we injured a single British prisoner he would hold me personally responsible. I suppose he meant that the British would hang me. Such threats are contemptible, and will not prevent me from performing my duty. The Transvaal replied to-day that I despised his threats.

"The story of a conspiracy of the South African Dutch is untrue. The Orange Free State was bound by treaty to aid us. The Boers are in God's hands, and He will not let us perish. Our total fighting strength is only 40,000, but with God's aid we can prevail. It is liberty or death. I have protected British property in the Transvaal, and shall continue to do so. We feel that America should be with us in this struggle."—Reuter.

Paris, Tuesday.—President Kruger declared tha Mr. Schreiner had repeatedly urged him to yield "but," said President Kruger, "I would rather see my 200 blood relatives now fighting per sh than yield."—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE POWERS AND INTERVENTION.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

In the French Senate on the 15th inst., M. Chaumier asked what action was contemplated by the Government in regard to the appeal for intervention addressed to the Powers by Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen, you have heard the question of M. Chaumier. I hope that I shall be able to reply with the reticence which is expedient, but also with the desirable clearness. M. Chaumier has asked. Is it true that the Presidents of the two Republics of South Africa have addressed the Powers in order to obtain their intervention, and in this case what steps, if any, does the French Government intend to take? It is true, gentlemen, that a telegram from our Consul at Pretoria has apprised us that the Presidents of the two Republics have asked for the intervention of the Powers to bring about a peace acceptable to both parties, and that the essential condition of this peace in the view of the two Presidents is the recognition of the independence of the two Republics.

LORD SALISBURY'S DECLARATIONS.

But this requst had scarcely reached the Powers when the Government of Great Britain, which was the first to be informed of the proposal for peace, published its reply. This reply is to the effect that the Government of the Queen is not disposed to assent to the independence of the two Republics. Thus, gentlemen, one of the belligerents declaring its inability, to make peace except upon a condition which the other declares itself not disposed to accept, it is clear that intervention under such circumstances becomes superfluous. Could it usefully have been offered earlier? I would first of all remind the Senate that on November 9, scarcely a month after the commencement of the war, the British Prime Minister, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, alluding to proposals of arbitration or conciliation, clearly declined them in advance. Certainly Great Britain, subsequently to that date, appended her signature to the Hague Convention, which recommends recourse to the good offices of the Powers, and declares that the offer of such good offices can never be regarded as an unfriendly act. But apart from the fact that the decisions of the Hague Conference have not, and cannot have, any binding character, it is scarcely necessary to remark that they should only be invoked under conditions allowing of the supposition that the belligerents will not be insensible to them.

CONDITIONS FOR MEDIATION.

It was under these conditions that France mediated during the late Hispano-American War. Her relations with the two belligerents were those of perfect mutual confidence and cordiality. No French interest was directly involved in the conflict. No cloud had arisen between her and the belligerents calculated to give ground for the fear that its memory might influence her attitude. Moreover, there was ground for believing that Washington would listen to the overtures which I undertook to transmit. And that is why, in accordance with the best traditions of France, which seemed to me not incompatible with her essential interests, superior in my eyes to all other considerations, I accepted, difficult and delicate as it was, the mission offered me.

WHY NOT CONCERTED ACTION?

I have said sufficient for the Senate to fully grasp the difference between the two situations. But it may be said to me, "Very well, you could not usefully take any initiative; but could you not at least have acted in concert with your friends and other Powers to take collective and friendly steps? And is any credit to be attached to the rumour current that on being asked to co-operate in an exchange of views you declined?" I reply definitively, while regretting to cut short a legend which patriots of excellent stamp started five months ago, and have since been busily consolidating, it is entirely incorrect to say that at any stage of the present war the French Government declined to associate itself with any steps which, without violating neutrality, would have been a friendly and disinterested effort in the direction of the cessation of hostilities.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

It is also untrue that at any moment a single word or sign has escaped the Government which warrants anyone whatsoever in saying that he would have been discouraged in wishing to carry into effect a desire of mediation inspired by humanity alone. It is no less untrue that at any time, either on this subject or on any other whatsoever, there has been even the shadow of divergence between the views of Russia and of France, the agreement between whom grows daily closer, trustier and more active, defying all the insinuations and all the ambitions of ill-will.

FRANCE WILL NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN INTERVENTION.

France, gentlemen, has not ceased to be the generous nation which the world has known, admired, and sometimes abandoned, but after so many hard experiences and such great changes in the balance of European power she can no longer admit that her duties to the world, in which she will never fail, can make her forget her obligations towards herself. She has lost nothing of the noble enthusiasms by which she has so often distinguished herself. But a sure instinct warns her that she can no longer indulge in them rashly. She has made sufficient sacrifices to international and human solidarity to be entitled to look on in her turn without envy at the initiative of others whom she remains ready to support and whom she will sincerely applaud for their success.

THE AMERICAN OFFER OF MEDIATION.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

In response to Senator Allen's resolution asking for information regarding any request for intervention or mediation received from Presidents Kruger and Steyn' the correspondence recently exchanged on the subject has been sent to the United States Senate.

The United States Charge d'Affaires, on the 13th inst. communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram:—

Pretoria, May.—By way of friendly good offices inform British Minister for Foreign Affairs that I to-day received a telegram from the United States Consul at Pretoria reporting that the Governments of the South African Republics request the President of the United States to intervene with a view to cessation of hostilities, and a similar request has been made to the European Powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express a hope that a way will be found to bring about peace, and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.

Lord Salisbury telegraphed in reply:—

Request Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of the British Government to the Government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication, and to say that the British Government does not propose to accept the intervention of any Power in the South African War.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

UNCOMPROMISING CRITICISM BY MR. RHODES.

THE "Daily Mail" printed an important article, contributed by Mr. Julian Ralph, setting forth the views of Mr. Rhodes on the conduct of the war. Mr. Ralph was with Lord Methuen's column, and he saw Mr. Rhodes at Kimberley shortly after the relief of that town.

GENERAL BULLER'S "MONSTROUS PLAN."

"The marvellous thing about England (said Mr. Rhodes) is her luck. We have made the silliest mistakes, we have had some most incompetent generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do. Glad to have Kimberley relieved? Of course, we are all glad, but, in Heaven's name, why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about at Ronsburg and Colesberg? Why did they not do at first what was so readily done at last? The earlier plans were different, you say? I should think they were. There is little use telling you what General Buller's plans were, I suppose; you people in England have such wonderful ideas about his generalship. Do you know what his orders to Lord Methuen were with regard to Kimberley? They were these: Methuen was to come here, relieve the town, carry all the people away out of it, and then fall back to Orange River. You did hear some part of that? I don't doubt you did, but I tell you that every part of it is true. I know it. And I say that it is scandalous. It would have been a disgrace upon England had it been carried out. Take these people all away, leave the town, and fall back to Orange River! I don't refer to the abandonment of the town as a disgrace, but to the falling back to Orange River. Why should an English general plan a retreat, arrange to fall back? It is simply monstrous!"

FRICTION BETWEEN THE TOWNS PEOPLE AND THE MILITARY.

From the words of a dozen leading men in Kimberley I had gathered (says Mr. Ralph) that there had been friction between the petty force of regular soldiery and the civilian leaders of the place, and now I was to hear Mr. Rhodes crystallise this feeling in a frank and unmistakable report of the unfortunate circumstances. I will not attempt to quote him, for I took no notes, and his utterances were timed to the swiftness of his mental operations. Colonel Kekewich had but 500 troops under him, and the town raised 4,500 other additional armed defenders, yet the rule he carried out seems to have been, from all accounts singularly narrow, unsympathetic, arbitrary, and annoying to the able men who felt, and had reason to feel, that upon them and the local volunteers depended whatever protection the people were to get.

"I can give Mr. Rhodes's recollection of the situation in one of his utterances. I had said to him that I supposed he never was so pent up and circumscribed in his movements as he had been during the siege. "No," said he, "indeed, I never was. But I found plenty to do. We organised a troop of 800 horse, we built a cannon, we supplied water from the mines when the Boers cut off the town supply, and we set up a soup kitchen and distributed 10,000 rations a day, and—ah! there was enough to do. The militaryo worried us about all these things. They did not believed in them. They did not think our gun would be any g they saw no reason for setting up the soup kitchen, and so on with all the rest. We got no news from the army, and the military who were here would not let us send what messages we desired to. Actually, when we wished to notify Lord Methuen that the Boers had set up a 6 inch gun in front of the town they would not send the message lest it 'might disturb the plans or arrangements of the army."

MR. RHODES'S "TWO JOKES."

Mr. Rhodes has what he calls "two jokes" about the Regulars who capped the column of the town's defenders. The first is that although one hundred and eleven men were killed during the siege—all of them of the local soldiery—not one announcement of a death in those ranks was issued from headquarters. On the other hand, there did appear under the heading V. R. and the British lion and unicorn a pronunciamento to the effect that owing to the loss of a mule by death the strength of the troop to which it belonged must be decreased by one. Joke number two was this! That when news of the defeat at Magersfontein was received by the Regular force at Kimberley, a great deal of searchlight telegraphy followed, and it was found that by way of response to the shocking news the Regulars were inquiring how many horses had been landed at Capetown for a certain force in which, presumably, one of the officers was interested. "But," said Mr. Rhodes, "the failure to recognise the death of a single volunteer and the grave and formal announcement of the demise of a mule typifies the spirit and the character of the military with whom we hoped and tried to work in harmony."

Even after Kimberley was relieved the military demanded the arrest of the editor of a Kimberley newspaper merely for saying "It was time Kimbetley was relieved." The article in which this incendiary statement occurred was written by M Rhodes, and it was in his presence that General French was asked to make the arrest. The General would have nothing to do with the matter.

LETTING THE BOERS BIG GUN SLIP THROUGH OUR FINGERS.

When (says Mr. Ralph) I inquired how on earth the Boers managed to get away with their gun that shot 100-pound shells, and was brought to the siege by thirty-six oxen Mr. Rhodes said that it did not seem to him that the gun should have been allowed to remain in the Boer possession. When the town was relieved the gun was being moved off at a pace of about a mile and a half an hour and was only eighteen miles away; but the local military, instead of taking out the entire town force chasing the enemy, and capturing the gun was kept back while the officers busied themselves in meeting General French. Mr. Rhodes further declared that he believed that there were not more than 30,000 Boers against us in the field We are exaggerating their numbers simply because by doing so we account for bad generalship without confessing it."

THREATS TO SHOOT MR. RHODES

When near the close of the talk, Mr. Rhodes mentioned that he was soon to start for Capetown and then to England, I told him (says Mr. Ralph), with necessary and friendly frankness, that I had been told by influential persons in Capetown that he would be shot if he came there. He declared the news "absolutely silly." He said that nobody wanted to kill him or would do so. "But," said I, "you know that they hate you." "Some of the leading ones do," said he, "but not the others." They hate you more than they hate England," I replied. "Because they see in me the embodiment of English ideas," said he.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL KEKEWICH.

Reviewing the siege of Kimberley, the "Daily News" correspondent, who was in the town during that period, pays the following tribute to Colonel Kekewich: To conduct a four months' defence without any serious bickering is a monument to a commandant's tact. For if all was not quite peaceful, no vital question was ever allowed to come to issue, and that though the town contained the powerful personality of the Right Hon Cecil Rhodes, a man not quite designed by nature to be subject to the irks of martial law. Finally, to conduct all this on the numerically inadequate staff available, speaks volumes for the capacity and endurance of the men who formed it.

THE STORMBERG DISASTER.

LORD ROBERTS'S CRITICISMS.

The "London Gazette" of Friday contained despatches by Lord Methuen and General Gatacre, giving their reports on the actions at Magersfontein and Stormberg In his covering despatch forwarding General Gatacre's report Lord Roberts expresses the opinion that the failure of the attempt to seize the Stormberg railway junction was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed and the position held by the Boers, to the employment of two small a force, and to the men being tired out by a journey by train, followed by a long night march, before they came into contact with the enemy. When it became evident shortly after midnight that the guides were leading the column in a wrong direction Lord Roberts considers that General Gatacre should have halted and endeavoured to find the proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire forces by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground, commanded on both sides by the enemy.

ORDER OF LORD ROBERTS TO HIS ARMY.

A RECORD OF WHICH ANY ARMY WOULD BE PROUD."

Bloemfontein March 14.—An Army order was issued this evening by Lord Roberts, in which the Commander-in-Chief says:—

"On February 12th this force crossed the boundary of the Free State, three days later Kimberley was relieved, on the fifteenth day the bulk of he Boer Army under one of its most trusted generals were made prisoners. On the seventeenth day news came of the relief of Ladysmith, and on March 13th, twenty-nine days from the commencement of the operations, the capital of the Free State was occupied. This is a record of which any army would be proud—a record which could not have been achieved except by earnest, well-disciplined men, determined to do their duty whatever the difficulties and dangers. Exposed to the extreme heat of the day, bivouacking under heavy rain, marcingl ong distances often on reduced rations, all ranks have displayed an endurance, cheerfulness, and gallantry which is beyond al praise."

Lord Roberts adds that he desires especially to refer to the heroic spirit with which the wounded have borne their suffering. No word nor murmur of complaint has been uttered; the anxiety of all when succour came was that their comrades should be attend to first.—Reuter's Special Service.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

LORD WOLSELEY'S FORECAST.

We take the following interesting extract as to the probable date of the conclusion of the war from the notes on the war in the "Daily News."

That the consequences which have followed Lord Robert's skilful play of the cards, with the creation of an effective force of cavalry, mounted infantry, and horse artillery, and his striking for the heart of the Free State, would follow them, was so firmly believed by the Commander-in-Chief, for instance, that about the time of Lord Robert's departure he predicted to several friends that Lord Roberts would be into Bloemfontein before March 15, the actual date of entry being March 13. About the same time he named May 15 as the date by which, if the Boers maintained their resistance, Lord Roberts would have entered Pretoria. For those who are specially interested in the date of the end of the war, in so far as a triumphant entry into Pretoria will end it, the prediction is worth noting, because Lord Wolseley has in each campaign in which he has been concerned Worked out beforehand; with singular accuracy, and has announced the dates at which results would be obtained. Before the Ashantee expedition left England he recorded the date at which it would return and kept to it exactly. Before he left Cape Coast Castle he announced that he should be in Coomassie b February 5th. The entry as actuallymade ony t February 4th. Just before he left England for the Tel-el-Kebir campaign an announcement appeared in the "Daily News" of August 5th, 1882, which I here quote as it may be read in the file of that date:—

We understand that before leaving England Sir Garnet Wolseley stated his confident belief that the campaign in Egypt would be over by the 15th of September.

At that time and long after wards everyone anticipated a much longer and more formidable campaig. The French, it may be remembered, had considera at the time that they were to join in it, that ened country should supply for the conquest of Egypsh corps thirty thousand strong. Nevertheless, on St a tember 14th Cario was captured, and Arabi surepdered.

RUSSIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND PERSIA.

THE *Time's* correspondent writing from St. Petersburg, on March 14 says:—The *Novoe Vremya* complains of and protests against the invitation addressed to Russia to share in the partition of various parts of the East, such as Afghanistan, Persia, and Asia Minor. A divided Afghanistan, without Herat and Kandahar, would be a serious embarrassment. At present it constitutes a source whence excellent horsemen and sharpshooters could be thrown into India. English politicians have long meditated the combination of ceding Herat to Russia in return for their own seizure of Kandahar. In this way they would get rid of Kabul, which by such an arrangement would be reduced to insignificance, for it draws its principal revenue from Herat, Kabul, in such an event, could not remain quiet, and Russia would be led into another expensive war in Central Asia to quell the disorder, with the result that England would be the gainer. The cheapest policy for Russia is to let Afghanistan remain a thorn in the side of India by renouncing all pretensions to Herat. Russia ought, on the contrary to give support to Afghanistan in the event of the English taking Kandahar. The Ameer is well disposed towards Russia, although last autumn he was induced by English suspicions to damage the roads to Herat on account of rumours of the movement of Russian troops. He maintains import duties on his frontiers which are more favourable to Russia than to England, and last year, when a famine occurred in Bokhara, he sent to Karki, on the Russian frontier 200 camels laden with wheat. This was not a present but it must be remembered that the export of grain from Afghanistan can only take place with the permission of the Ameer.

Russia must oppose any kind of dilmemberment of countries in the East with which her frontiers are conterminous. Other Powers, separated from them by sea, may go in for this kind of vivisection; but for Russia to tear of parts of the living organism of Eastern peoples would be tantamount to taking to her bosom a wasp's nest, torn asunder, from which others would have the honey. Russia, which has hitherto been almost exclusively a military Power in the East, must now learn to gain influence there by other and more paceful means. russian diplomatists must find the way to give various kindsof assistance for local needs. M. Witte it may be remarked here, has already inaugurated such a policy with considerable success in China and Persia and, if any indication is afforded by the conferences which go on in his Ministry with regard to trading intercourse with Afghanistan, he may yet discover means to extend his system even to that country. Rather than share Persia with anybody else, Russia must strengthen the union between Northern and Southern Persia. Northern Persia already has troops organized by Russian officers, but Southern Persia, owing to the Shiahs' want of confidence in the Zil es Sultan, is deprived of troops and given over to brigandage. If Russia co-operated with Persia in extending her military forces the former would only be following in the footsteps of the English, who, two years ago, when they saw the success of Russian instructors at Teheran, proposed to the Shah's Government to maintain Persian army at their own expense provided the Russian officers were superseded by Englishmen. The Persian Government would have consented had it not been for a strong agitation against it among the troops themselves. Russia must help the Shah to set his administration in order, and not share the task with anybody else. Nothing lowers the prestige of Europeans in the East so much as compulsory competition with other Europeans.

In spite of England's trouble in South Africa, English agents and diplomatists are energetically prosecuting their work in Persia. The new caravan route from Nushki, to Kirman is being utilized for all it is worth, and England is advancing from Baluchistan right into the centre of South-Eastern Persia. Her dream is a railway from Bombay to the Mediterranean and Cairo.

Various reports of English progress with this new route between India and Persia prompts the spiteful little "Svlet" to give vent to its malicious Anglophobia by stupidly advising a vigorous ejection of the English from Baluchistan and Southern Persia and the establishment of Free Cossack Settlements like those anciently existing on the Dnieper.

The "Peterourgskiya Viedomosti" of March 17th gives prominence to a letter, purporting to be from its correspondent in Bombay, in which there is an absurd attack on Lord Curzon; and a statement of the military measures taken on the Indian frontier as a counter-movement to the despatch of Russian troops to Kushk. It alleges that a detachment of Indo-British troops were sent to Kandahar from Quetta with the permission of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The character of the letter may be estimated from its opening sentence, which is that "a special cult exists in India, of which Lord Curzon is chief apostle, for the purpose of diminishing Russia's prestige in Asia."

The "Times" Odessa correspondent on March 13, writes:—The visit of the Russian gunboat Giliak to the Persian Gulf, which has just been officially announced, is being followed with great interest in Russian naval and military circles. Before this, important news has been expected from the visit of a Russian squadron to that gulf. The bare official announcement of the despatch of this gunboat to that part, without the admission of anything of greater importance, has been received with keen disappointment by the military party of this country.

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin and scalp humours, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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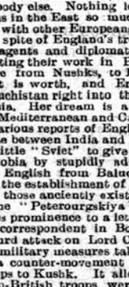

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising GLETEAS.

GLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless prepa ation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

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FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. ICATPURA, LOHARLI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

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SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it.

And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED. YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT. Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

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RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which has frequently baffled the sufferer over the best years of life, and can only in agonising death. For weak kidneys, the joints, sundy, or other deposits, they are indeed marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it prompts the functions of the kidneys, th reby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long attributed to heredity, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety cases out of one hundred. Numerous testimonials from persons of all ranks, can be produced. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEMONSTRATED AND KNOWN SYMPTOMS AND CURE," a book which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s3d., and 2s. 9d., per box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box

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The modern restorative of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia. It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

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"HUNYADI JANOS."—This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others. *Br

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE "Times" correspondent in sending on from Berlin (March 16) a "peevish remonstrance," against the complaints made in the English Press of the unmannerly tone of the German Foreign Secretary in his despatches on the seizure of German vessels makes the following significant observations:—It has been suggested that the tone of the German despatches on this subject represented a pinchbeck imitation of Prince Bismarck's later manner, when the expression "es gelingt nichts mehr" (nothing succeeds now) began to be applied to his work. Those who are most familiar with the situation in Germany are inclined to explain the regrettable incident in a somewhat different way. By universal consent, there has never been a weaker German Government than the present since the unification of the empire. Measure after measure has been introduced in the Prussian and Imperial Diets with a view to conciliating political parties whose support was regarded as desirable. These proposals have had to be abandoned and consigned to oblivion when it was found that large parliamentary majorities condemned them, or that they excited a storm of popular indignation. On the other hand, a great measure of public utility like the Rhine and Elbe Canal Bill has encountered almost insuperable opposition from the manœuvres of a reactionary faction. The Imperial Government at this hour is unable to make any clear declaration regarding the Customs policy which it will adopt in the negotiations for new commercial treaties with foreign Powers because it has not decided how to deal with the Agrarian agitation, and it is in dire distress with regard to the Meat Inspection Bill. The fact that anti-English feeling in Germany is so strong as to give the undoubted neutrality of the German Government a very unfriendly aspect in dealing with so ordinary an episode of international intercourse in time of war as the detention of neutral ships ought to be carefully noted and remembered in England. It is to be feared that for a long time to come it will be necessary "sine ira et studio" to take account of the widespread feelings and ambitions in this country which, if they are allowed to influence German policy to any serious extent, cannot fail to bring about a radical change in the nature of Anglo-German relations.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Petersburg, March 20 ("Reuter").—The attacks of the Russian papers on Great Britain continue. The "Russia" publishes to-day a violent denunciation of the British. Hitherto beaten, it says they have at last gained victories when the respective forces are as ten to one. The journal goes on to describe the English as executioners for banishing the poor deceived Boers to St. Helena, and demands the intervention of Europe on their behalf in the name of compassion and justice.

ENGLAND AND THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Vienna, March 15 ("Times").—The "Neue Freie Presse" has received the following information from "a well-informed source":—Although there can be now no question of England's desiring to acquire the Canary Islands, there was a time, during the Spanish-American war, when the Government in Madrid feared a British attack upon them. It seems that Great Britain was, as a matter of fact, anxious to take advantage of the position of Spain and had a scheme for the conquest of the islands. Indeed, it is said that it was this apprehension which led the Spanish Government to hasten the conclusion of peace with the object of defeating the British project. There is at present no danger of the kind. . . . It is known that the three Islands have latterly been fortified. It is a pity that the "Neue Freie Presse" did not combine instruction with amusement by indicating the nationality of the author of this interesting story. It would seem to bear the trade-mark of a certain enterprising nation which, at the period referred to, was deeply mortified at having failed to pick up a few derelict Spanish Islands—gratis.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says:—The German Press is manifesting some anxiety in view of the Russian demands in the north of Asia Minor, and in this connection questions the success of the Bagdad Railway, which, as some journals point out, is not an exclusively German enterprise. In an anonymous letter published by the "Neueste Nachrichten," and purporting to emanate from Constantinople, expression is given to this feeling. After stating that the German engineering expedition will shortly return, the writer says that, owing to the extreme difficulty of the construction of the line, a kilometric guarantee up to 19,000 marks will have to be given, adding that, if the Porte refuses to give the guarantee—and Russia is apparently intriguing in that sense—the understanding will be seriously jeopardised. The writer concludes by remarking that if Russia succeeds in compelling the Sultan to refuse the kilometric guarantee, the Anatolian Railway Concession will be a worthless piece of paper.

Berlin, March 21 "Standard."—The prophecy emanating from certain quarters in Paris and Vienna that German and Russian interests in the Persian Gulf, Asia Minor, and China must clash ere long, is emphatically rejected in an evidently inspired note in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" this evening, which, at the same time, exhorts its contemporaries to exercise more caution in dealing with foreign affairs. The "Kreuz Zeitung" says:—During the last few days it has been reported that the calling out of Reserves in Southern Russia has ceased. No secret, however, has been made on Russia's part of the calling out of the Reserves, and it is equally certain that the foreign Consuls in Southern Russia have received an inkling of it. It is believed, however, that the arrangements were made known with intention; and that the object was to produce the desired impression on the Porte in order to render it more reasonable in regard to various questions.

Berlin, March 21 ("Reuter")—The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reproves the Deutsche Tages Zeitung" and the Kleine Journal for the folly of disseminating false reports relative to German policy, such as those referring to alleged co-operation between Germany and Russia in the Persian Gulf, Asia Minor, and China. "The Foreign Office," says the "Norddeutsche," "cannot contradict every silly item of news which may crop up. Especially in the cases above mentioned a formal "denmenti" is unnecessary for any sensible, impartial politician."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on March 21:—Almost the exact text of the demands made by Russia on Turkey, as to railways in Asia Minor, is published to-day, from a Turkish source, in the "Politische Correspondenz." According to this, Turkey is asked to bind herself not to allow railways to be constructed "in the basing of the Black Sea" with foreign capital, and in the event of her intending herself to construct railways in that region to seek a previous understanding with Russia. In return, Russia binds herself to place the necessary capital at Turkey's disposal, should she lack the means for such an undertaking.

Thus the matter stood a few days ago, and no doubt whatever is entertained in diplomatic circles that the Convention, as now drafted, will have to be signed, I am told, but in this respect less precisely than in regard to other details, that the Sultan twice appealed to England for help, whether through the British Ambassador in Constantinople, or his own representative in London, or direct, I cannot say. He received, it is said, a cool reply, which, I imagine, made his Majesty regret that he had remembered the traditional old friend of Turkey so late in the day.

In Austrain circles the idea prevails that there must be some Convention between England and Russia, giving the latter a free hand against the Sultan in return for the Czar keeping the ring in South Africa.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

ACCORDING to a Bowringpett telegram dated April 4, the Ooregaum Mine is coming to the front month after month, and its resourcefulness is now beyond all doubt. The output for the last month is 6,145·72 ounces of gold, beating the previous month's record by 205 ounces and that of January by 100 ounces. The following are the particulars for march:—6,190 tons of stuff crushed produced 4, 530·21 ounces of gold; 3,339 tons of tailings produced 492·77 ounces; 6,318 tons of slime cyanided produced 1,123·74 ounces; total 6,145·72 ounces.

Mr. R. H. P. Bullen, formerly of the Mysore Reef Mine, now in England, has been appointed Superintendent of the Ooregaum Mine in succession to the late Mr. Hambley.

Nine Reefs Mine.—The output of this mine is also on the progressive path by slow degrees. The returns for the past month are:—1,500 tons of ore crushed yielded 361 ounces of gold, while 116 ounces were obtained from 1,250 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process, making a total yield of 477 ounces compared with 473 ounces in February and 459 ounces in January.

Road Block Mine.—The returns of this mine which opened with a great flourish of trumpets, are very disappointing indeed. In December last the maiden output was only 104 ounces of gold, while in January it fell as low as 67 ounces. In February it ran up to 96 ounces, and the yield for last month is 104 ounces out of 1,000 tons of ore crushed.

The Gold Fields of India Company, which opened under very favourable auspices a few years ago, has gone into liquidation.

Mr. Llewellyn, late of the Kolar Gold Fields, who has been prospecting for Gold in Northern India, has gone to Jeypore for the same purpose, his Highness the Maharajah of that State having asked Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of London, to send an expert there.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March, 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W C R Stratton, B	Major R V Garrett
Capt W D Sutherland, I M S B	Capt W D Sutherland
Mr R E Younghusband, B Cov	Capt A G Bl Lang
Mr A P Agar, M	Capt L H Close
Mr W J A Sullivan, M	Capt C G Oldfield
Mr T J B Thatcher, Bo	Capt P W Rea
Col C H Scott, C B	Capts D H McD Graves
	Lieut G G I Carmichael
	Commander P J Falle

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F A Lodge, M furl	6 days' Lieut C A G Shoubridge, 3 m
Capt A P Browne, 3 days	Lieut C R Rowsell, 6
Lieut W Keyworth, 14 days	weeks
	Lieut B R Daunt, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

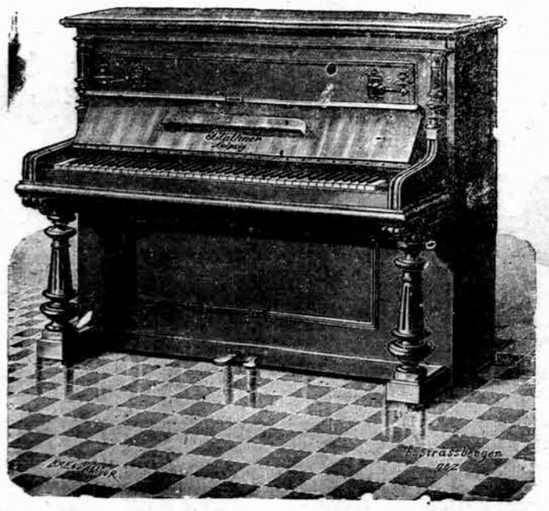
Mr E A Gait, B Cov	Lieut-Col G D C Gastrell
Mr F A Lodge, M	Capt T Y Seddon
Lieut-Col M C Cooke-Collis	Lieut W Keyworth
	Lieut J W Sherrard

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES

FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.



The Upright Pianofortes.

THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 92-0 per month / For 24 „ Rs. 48-12 „

OVERSTRUNG.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 2 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,100.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 101-12 per month. / For 24 „ „ 54-0 „

The Grand Pianofortes.

THE "INDIAN MODEL" GRAND PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Double Cupola Steel Frame, with Capo d'Astro Bar cast in one Solid Piece; Metal Agraffes throughout the entire Scale; the BLUTHNER Double Repetition Action, with Metal Action-Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Overstrung Scaling with Three Strings to each note; and the BLUTHNER Integral External Casing of Ebonised Solid Mahogany constructed in a continuous circuit round each Instrument without break or intersection.

HORIZONTAL.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,700.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 158-12 per month. / For 24 „ „ 84-0 „

ALIQUOT.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,850.

On the Hire System {For 12 months Rs. 172-4 per month. / For 24 „ „ 91-8 „

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW DEPARTURE IN SMALL LOCOMOTIVES. FIRST-CLASS ENGINES AT LOW PRICES, GIVING BEST RESULTS WITH COAL, WOOD, OR OIL AS FUEL.

LIGHT RAILWAYS

Supplied to H.M. Govt. FOR INDIA, THE SOUDAN, &c.

Full Particulars on application to the actual Manufacturers—

W. G. BAGNALL, Ld., *Castle Engine Works,* STAFFORD, ENG.

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, and The AGED.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION. UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

"A perfect food for Infants." MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, Editress of "BABY."

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST. "HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." —LANCET.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of Food." Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

"Neave's Food is not so binding to the bowels as many of the foods are, and this is a great recommendation." PYE HENRY CHAVASSE, F.R.C.S.E., etc.

NEAVE'S FOOD HAS FOR SOME TIME BEEN USED IN THE

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

If the directions given on each tin are followed, the infantile system may be regulated without the aid of medicine.

LIPTON,

LIMITED.

LIPTONS TEAS: Best and cheapest.
LIPTONS TEAS: Drunk by all classes.
LIPTONS TEAS: Demand still increasing.
LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.

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LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily, and
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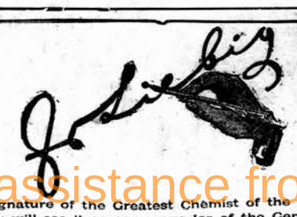

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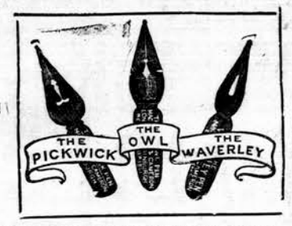

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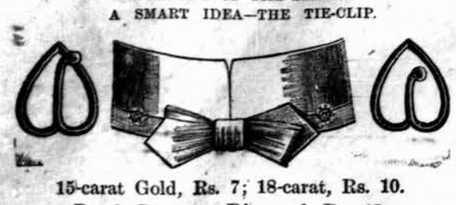

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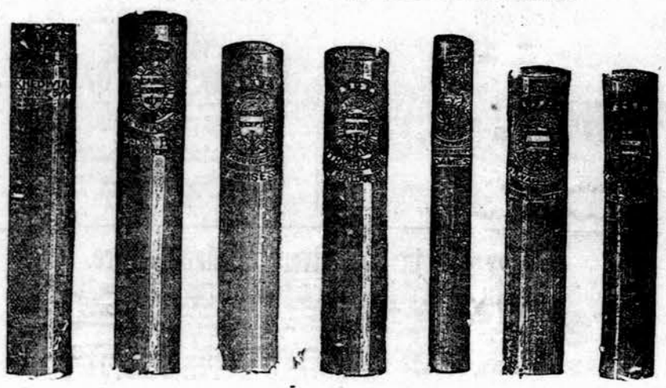

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